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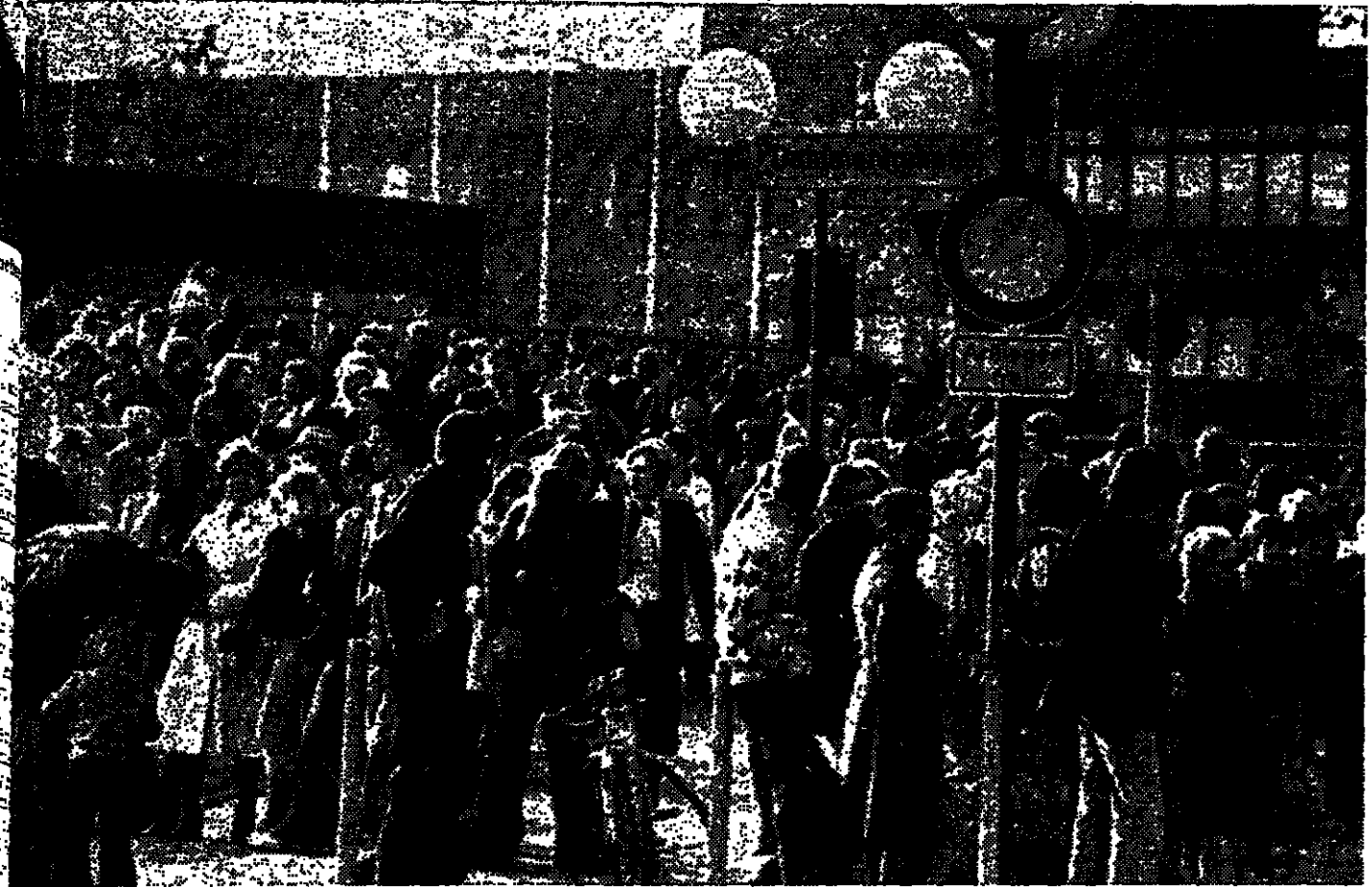
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Greece	20 P	Switzerland	1.70 S.F.
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Iran	400 Lfr	U.S. Military (Eur)	80.35
Israel	1.2 I.S.	Venezuela	15 D
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Korea	100 W.		

WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, 1st. Temp. 40-50. Tuesday, fair. LONDON: Monday, clearing. Temp. 30-40. ROME: Monday, clearing. Temp. 30-40. NEW YORK: Monday, clearing. Temp. 30-40. PARTLY CLOUDY. Temp. 30-40.

19,452

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1977

Established 1887



hundreds of West Germans waiting outside the Chancellery in Bonn yesterday during kidnapping-hijack deliberations.

No Hostages Freed Hijacked Jet Lands at Aden; Bonn Lets 2 Deadlines Pass

By Michael Getler

BONN, Oct. 16 (WP).—The West German government today let two deadlines go by that could have meant death for 87 hostages on a hijacked airliner and a kidnapped industrialist, and showed no signs of giving in to demands that 11 terrorists be freed from German jails.

Four hijackers, at least two of whom speak Arabic, had been holding the Lufthansa Boeing 737 jetliner captive for two days in the tiny Gulf state of Dubai.

They had repeatedly threatened to blow up the plane with 72 passengers in a crew of five unless their demands for release of the German prisoners, two Palestinians, a Turkish Jew and \$15 million in ransom money were met today by noon, Greenwich Mean Time.

But 40 minutes before that deadline, the hijackers ordered the plane into the air again and forced the pilot to fly to Aden, Southern Yemen, a country ruled by an extreme leftist government that has harbored released German terrorists in the past.

Later tonight, however, Southern Yemen officials made it known that the jetliner was refused permission to land but made a forced landing anyway on sandy ground alongside the main runway after about a four-hour flight from Dubai. Southern Yemen officials told the hijackers they would not be allowed to stay and the plane was refueled.

Deadlines Pass

The hijackers' leader, who identifies himself as Martyr Mahmoud, told the Dubai control tower before takeoff that "the West German government and (Chancellor Helmut) Schmidt are personally responsible for what happens to the hostages." "We have given them 80 hours and they have done nothing."

Earlier in the day, Bonn had also let a 9 a.m. deadline (Bonn time) go by that had been con-

tained in another ultimatum with the same demands from the kidnapers of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

There was no indication here tonight whether the kidnapers had carried out their threat to kill him.

Mr. Schleyer was kidnapped Sept. 5 by leftist terrorists demanding the release of 11 of their jailed comrades—all of them

among the most notorious in West Germany and including three surviving leaders of the Baader-Meinhof gang. The Schmidt government had successfully resisted those demands, but the hijacking of the Majora-Frankfurt jet over the Mediterranean Thursday dealt a vastly more powerful hand to the two groups and has put enormous pressure in the government.

Bonn government spokesman Klaus Boelling said today that the government did not believe that hope of saving the hostages had evaporated with the expiration of the deadlines and said Bonn was still pursuing all realistic possibilities of freeing them.

A senior West German official, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, left Dubai today in a private jet. The control tower at Dubai airport said his plane would land in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, to refuel and follow the hijacked plane wherever it goes should it take off from Aden.

The hijackers have consistently refused to free any of the passengers, despite appeals to allow nine women, seven children and at least two reportedly seriously ill persons to depart.

Southern Yemen is one of the three countries to which the terrorists have demanded the prisoners be flown if Bonn releases them. The others are Vietnam and Somalia.

All three countries reportedly have indicated they would not accept any freed prisoners. Southern Yemen in March, 1975, provided haven for five anarchists in West Germany who were freed in return for the release of West Berlin Christian Democratic Party leader Peter Lorenz. The five filtered back into West Germany's urban guerrilla scene and are now back in jail after new acts of terrorism.

A few months later when another took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm, Chancellor Schmidt took a tough line and refused to free any more prisoners.

All the German terrorists are part of the extreme leftist Red Army Faction, the name used by the followers of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Meanwhile, the Federal Constitutional court in West Germany today ruled against a dramatic 11th-hour appeal by Mr. Schleyer's family to force the government

Belgrade: A Stage for Smaller Powers

By Flora Lewis

BELGRADE, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Her quiet metamorphosis in and attitudes has begun to top as the Belgrade conference on European security settles to the long haul of daily ment.

"The key thing for us," said a East European diplomat, "is to arrange the follow-up in years. We are already at made. More to the point is to op a rhythm of continuity. It's not already noticed that is always a little more ge- in Europe when these con- are in session?"

reference to security, delib- night, expected to mean ons between the East and in general, but even more- tendous that crop up in the from time to time as Soviet- are moved about and "pro- mands campaigns are under-

ce of the new proposals that- ing to be presented with sup- from smaller countries of East and West, notably

Greater Feeling of Ability To Exert World Influence

Sweden, Norway and Romania, will seek to lower the "floor" of 25,000 men, above which maneuvers must be made known in advance, and to extend the requirement for notice about military movements of a substantial size, whether they are actually maneuvers or not.

Western sources said, for example, that the Russians had developed a practice of moving troops up to the Romanian border and then withdrawing them, which causes uneasiness.

Chance for Assertion

The East European diplomat's hopeful attitude is a reflection of the general view of the medium and small powers, who have come to see in the Helsinki agreement of 1975, and especially its celebration in formal conferences, a rare chance to assert themselves between the "superpowers."

The old East-West division remains, and is dominant when tension rises. But at Belgrade, as during the Helsinki negotiations, it is overlaid by a checkerboard of divisions between big and small, neutrals and allies, enthusiastic and not so enthusiastic members of blocs.

By the conference's inclusion of all European states except Albania, by its rule of consensus and subtly, by the emergence of the Third World—which makes Europeans more conscious of what they have in common—there has been a greater feeling among individual countries of being able to exert influence in a world that until now had been dominated by the superpowers.

This is particularly true of the countries classed either as neutral, such as Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Finland, or

nonaligned, such as Yugoslavia or Malta, which cannot speak through alliances and are not represented at the Vienna talks on the reduction of forces in Central Europe, although they have an obvious stake in it.

And some bloc members, Romania or Poland for example, find it easier to speak out on their own in the all-European context than at the United Nations or other voting conferences where the lines are drawn more tightly.

This is an unforeseen result of a diplomatic process that has gone through a number of gradual changes, seldom by design and usually after an erosion of exaggerated and conflicting drives.

The idea for a security conference came from the Russians in the first place. They pressed for more than a decade for a meeting that would ratify Europe's postwar boundaries, confirm the status quo and, if possible, push the United States back across the Atlantic.

The first compromise that Moscow had to make was to include the United States and Canada. And Moscow no doubt came to consider that a more desirable situation as the cold war gave way to what some Europeans began to call a "Soviet-American condominium," meaning détente on the Moscow-Washington connection.

The Russians continued to press for the conference as a substitute for a World War II peace treaty, with Germany, which has never been negotiated because of the problems raised by the division of Germany.

In the Nixon administration, as part of its détente policy, the United States decided to go ahead with a European security agreement, which Washington considered would merely recognize, but not change, the facts of European life. That was the view that dictated the U.S. "low profile" policy during the nearly three years of bargaining that led up to the Helsinki meeting.

But the West Europeans saw (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Carter Energy Push Called an Image-Builder

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP).—President Carter's decision to make an all-out push for energy legislation this year apparently was based in part on a realization in the White House that Mr. Carter must soon achieve a major success or risk being perceived increasingly as a weak and ineffective President.

After the remarkably successful early months of the administration, filled with symbolism designed to build popular support for the President and his programs, Mr. Carter has suffered a series of setbacks, the most serious of which was the downfall of his friend, former budget director Bert Lance.

The President has remained personally popular, but the public's perception of his performance in office has slipped badly with each new setback. The fruits of those early months of symbolism have dwindled and may, an administration official conceded, have been "frittered away" by a

Recent Series of Setbacks Blamed For His Deterioration in Polls

President and White House staff bent on accomplishing too much too soon.

In this atmosphere, Mr. Carter and his aides seized on energy as the issue to reverse the trend, not only because of its importance to the country but also because it is the only major administration initiative nearing a climax, for good or ill. If there is no energy program enacted this year, the President's first year in office is likely to be remembered more for its symbolism and pace of activity than for any major accomplishments.

This view, and the importance it played in the all-out drive on energy, were confirmed by sources inside and outside the White House.

"The feeling here is that we've started so much and finished so little," a presidential aide said.

"That is why there is so much attention on energy. If we can finish the year with an energy plan close to what Jimmy Carter wants, it will have been a successful year."

Another official said: "There is a growing realization that if we don't succeed on energy, it will affect our ability to succeed on all sorts of things later. There is no question we need a success, not only in terms of the polls but in terms of our effectiveness on the Hill in the future."

"If they can walk over us on energy, what's to prevent them from doing it on other issues. The significance of this fight goes way beyond energy."

Mr. Carter's problems are not only in Capitol Hill, but also with the public he so assiduously courted his first months in office. The Harris survey has shown a steady

decline in the public's rating of the President's performance. In the latest poll, taken early last week, more than half the persons asked rated Mr. Carter's job performance as poor to fair.

Among the nation's five last Presidents, only one—Grover Cleveland—had a lower performance rating at a comparable time in office.

A Democratic party official confirmed that the poll findings are being echoed among party activists throughout the country. "We hear things like that—people saying: 'What's the matter with Jimmy, why can't he get anything done?'"

Patrick Caddell, Mr. Carter's pollster, said that he would not comment until he sees further evidence, particularly the next Gallup poll. But implicitly conceding the President's central political dilemma, Mr. Caddell said, "His personal popularity is still very high. What is down is specifically on job performance."

The decision to concentrate on energy, putting other major initiatives to the side at least temporarily, may have been a painful one for the President. A supremely self-confident man, Mr. Carter came to office promising a competent government. He proceeded to launch a dizzying array of initiatives, from the Middle East to new Strategic Arms Limitation Talks to welfare overhaul and the energy package.

His closest aides, such as Hamilton Jordan, argued for months that this not only was the Carter style, but that it also had side benefits. By attacking on all fronts at once, Mr. Jordan has said, the President managed to "slip through" legislation creating a Department of Energy which otherwise might have been bogged down in controversy for months.

Perhaps so, but after 10 months in office, with the energy package in shambles and action on other major proposals not likely until next year, creation of the energy department and the fact that Mr. Carter has authority to reorganize the government seem to be fading in their importance.

What this combination of multiproposals and minisuccesses has created, a White House aide acknowledged, is "a general atmosphere of total lack of confidence. There is a feeling we don't know what we're doing, that we're just flailing around."

Thus came the energy decision, based, another aide said, on the realization that "we can't keep all the balls in the air. One issue has to take priority and that had to be energy."

In Bid to Prove Abuse of Power New Gandhi Evidence Is Gathered

By Lewis M. Simon

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (WP).—A judicial commission investigating alleged abuses of power by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and some of her aides has established cases that lead to her re-arrest. He of the cases charges that Gandhi called off an inquiry made into allegations that her son, Sanjay, had illegally imported equipment for his personal automobile manufacturing company and that she misused four civil servants who were gathering this information.

The government, which was indicted when Mrs. Gandhi's arrest, but it refused to force Mr. Reddy out

arrested on corruption charges two weeks ago, is determined to build its evidence more firmly before moving against her again. According to a source close to the investigations, the next arrest is not expected for six weeks or so.

The atmosphere surrounding the government's proceedings against the former Prime Minister was improved this weekend when her Congress party rejected an effort to make her its president. She insisted that she was not interested in the office, but in a speech to a party group late last night she bitterly attacked the current Congress president, Brahmananda Reddy.

The Congress gathering condemned Mrs. Gandhi's arrest, but it refused to force Mr. Reddy out

of office after several prominent party members warned against efforts by Gandhi supporters to return the party leadership to a "cult of personality" centered on her.

This division in the Congress party between supporters and opponents of the former prime minister has encouraged the ruling Janata party, itself a shaky coalition. There had been suggestions that the government was sliding back on its plans to re-arrest Mrs. Gandhi after its earlier move raised a public outcry. Those rumors have now largely subsided.

Most of the evidence gathered by the special commission, headed by a former Supreme Court chief justice, J.C. Shah, has not yet been made public. However, material obtained by The Washington Post in one case reveals that Mrs. Gandhi used her power to intimidate four civil servants who were gathering information on Sanjay Gandhi and to halt their inquiry.

According to the case compiled by the Shah commission, the four men had been ordered by their superiors to check into parliamentary allegations that Sanjay Gandhi's automobile manufacturing firm, Maruti Ltd., had illegally imported some equipment without a license.

Talks With Associate

The allegation was made in Parliament in April, 1976, two months before Mrs. Gandhi's first visit to a national emergency. As part of their work, the four officials contacted the Maruti firm and one of its associates, Rafi-ud-Din Co.

On April 15, the commission's case charges, Mrs. Gandhi's powerful private secretary, A.S. Dhanwan, telephoned two of the four civil servants and "forbade them from collecting any further information" about Maruti.

On the same day, the case continues, Mrs. Gandhi summoned the Heavy Industries Minister, T.A. Pai, to her home. According to Mr. Pai's testimony, she was "completely upset and furious." Then, Mr. Pai said, Mrs. Gandhi telephoned the director of the Central Bureau of Investigation and ordered him to start

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Toast of the Belle Epoque

Gladys, the Dowager Duchess Of Marlborough, Dies at 96

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Gladys, the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, 96, once the mistress of Britain's most magnificent private house, Blenheim Palace, has died in Northampton, England.

She was one of the last remaining idols of the Belle Epoque, the early 1900s, an American girl who became the toast of London and Paris and who was loved by the crown prince of Germany.

In her heyday she was renowned for what the London Times called "her raging beauty and powerful intellect." But today she was almost forgotten, her passing last Thursday marked only by brief obituary notices.

French Revelation

In 1903, the French newspaper Le Matin disclosed that Crown Prince Wilhelm III, had fallen in love with her and sent her a ring. It took German diplomatic intervention to win the ring's return.

The duchess was born Gladys Marie Deacon in Paris in 1881. Her father was a Boston mill owner, Edward Parker Deacon, renowned for shooting to death his wife's lover in a hotel bedroom in Cannes.

In the first two decades of the century, she was an intimate friend of leading literary and political figures in Paris and was painted by several artists of distinction.

Marcel Proust said of her: "I have never met a girl with such beauty, such magnificent intelligence, such goodness and charm."

Like a Friend

Among her other friends were the poet Rilke, the sculptor Rodin and the painter Degas.

In 1921, aged 40, she married the ninth Duke of Marlborough, succeeding the legendary Constance Vanderbilt as mistress of Blenheim.

There, instead of cultivating artists and writers, she bred spaniels and converted a historic room in the palace into quarters for 20 of her dogs.

The last days of her marriage were stormy. In 1933, while she was spending a holiday weekend at the Marlborough town mansion in Carlton House Terrace, the duke sent workmen to "cut off the electricity, gas and telephone."

The duke was denied access to the latter and many rooms in the building were "used. The duchess cooked improvised meals (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough in the twenties.

Everything Discussable Vance Says Israel Is Open to Talks on Palestinian State

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—Mr. Vance said today that he has not barred discussion of Palestinian statehood in Middle East negotiations.

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News Analysis

Italian Economic Reforms Difficult to Carry Out

By Paul Lewis

ROME, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Italy's political leaders are approaching an economic crossroads. There are now indications they may be unable to swallow the bitterest part of the new economic medicine they prescribed only a few months ago.

Last summer, the major Italian political formations, including the powerful Communist party, agreed that the country's economic plight made austerity and reform unavoidable.

Inflation was soaring, the external accounts were deep in the red, the government's budget deficit swelled out of control and industry—which only a decade before had been the envy of the world—was becoming a byword for inefficiency.

So Italy's political leaders buried their ideological differences and accepted a program of economic reforms imposed by the International Monetary Fund in return for further loans at a time when the country's own creditworthiness was practically exhausted.

This agreement is still seen as the finest flowering yet of Italy's so-called "historic compromise," under which the Communist party is setting a precedent for the whole Eurocommunist movement by keeping in power Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority Christian Democratic government.

Although this multiparty agreement is now starting to produce results, politicians of all complexions are finding its more painful reforms increasingly difficult to implement.

"The program is off to a good start, but the toughest parts are still ahead and this is where the trouble may come," warns Bruno Brovedani, chief economist with the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola takes a similar view. "We still have many difficulties to surmount in the period ahead: Control of public expenditure and labor costs and reducing the inefficiency of the public sector industries," he says.

Inflation is now falling faster and the balance of payments im-

proving more rapidly than even the IMF had hoped. The lira has stabilized on the market after falling more than 30 per cent last year and foreign debt is being repaid as reserves flow in.

Financial Progress

Some progress is being made in straightening out the government's tangled finances. This year's budget deficit is close to the \$30-billion ceiling set by the IMF, in part because a drive against tax evasion has boosted government income.

In the last two years, the number of income-tax payers had quadrupled from 4 million to 21 million.

But in three crucial areas, Mr. Andreotti's minority government is finding that its good economic intentions of last summer are now running into severe political obstacles.

In a humiliating setback earlier this month, the government was forced to withdraw a money-saving reform of the state pension system already presented to Parliament because its supporters

changed their mind and decided it would be political suicide.

As a result, there is little chance of the government cutting the budget deficit back to the IMF's \$18-billion target for next year. Present forecasts show the deficit rising toward \$23 billion and even the compromise \$21-billion figure that Paolo Barbi, the Central Bank governor, wants the IMF to accept looks optimistic.

The government recently took a second rebuff to its economic reform plans when the trade unions refused to accept even modest changes in Italy's notorious *scala mobile*, an arrangement under which cost-of-living increases lead to automatic wage rises. The system is blamed by many economists for Italy's poor record in controlling inflation.

Sale of Industries

As a sign of its determination to curb the expansion of the wasteful government-owned sector of the economy, the government is committed to sell some profitable nationalized companies to private investors.

The test case for this policy is a plan to allow a U.S. group, advised by former Treasury Secretary John Connally, to buy the state-owned construction company, *Concisa d'Acqua*. But again the unions are digging their toes against "making profits private but leaving debt public."

However, most observers agree that the way the government deals with the loss-making nationalized industries will provide the best test of its ability to control trade union excesses and set a new course for industry as a whole.

The basic trouble with the huge state sector of the economy is that it has become a political fiefdom run by politicians as a means of building support in the country. Thus, wages run ahead of productivity, uneconomic factories remain open, prices are kept too low and government decisions are made on grounds of political expediency, not for profit.

Review Panel Formed

Officially, everyone says that technicians, rather than party bosses, should run these nationalized industries, many of which could be made profitable, on more businesslike lines. A parliamentary commission has been created to review top appointments in the state sector.

But in practice old ways die hard. An aged Christian Democratic party boss, Giuseppe Medici, was appointed last spring to head the troubled government-controlled chemical giant *Montedison*. And a spirited attempt by young *Turks* to keep him out of the Italian industrialists' federation failed.

Any serious program of economic reform is being made more difficult by the fact that the economy is heading back into recession and by the brittleness of the political situation.

Unemployment, now 1.6 million, is expected to rise further during the winter because industrial production slumped in the second and third quarters of this year. As a result, budget cutting or chasing uneconomic factories is likely to encounter increasing resistance.

Recently, the Communists and other major parties postponed municipal elections to protect their "historic compromise" against the strains of an election campaign.

But the political truce between them could easily break down as the economic climate deteriorates if the government pushes too hard for reforms.



In Nagasaki, Japanese police charge a bus with 16 hostages hijacked by two gunmen.

3 of 4 Accused Signed Charter 77

Trial of Prague Dissidents Opens Today

PRAGUE, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—Four prominent Czechoslovak dissidents are scheduled to go on trial tomorrow on subversion charges in the biggest court action against human rights activists here since the publication of the Charter 77 manifesto.

The four, including playwright Václav Havel, are accused on various counts of subversion or damaging the interests of the republic abroad.

Czechoslovak officials insist that the trial has nothing to do with the Charter 77 movement, although three of the four defendants were among about 800 to sign the manifesto, which calls for greater human rights in this country.

The chief accused is former theater director Otto Ornest, 64, the only defendant who did not sign the document. He has been in custody since Jan. 11, accused of keeping "conspiratorial links" with Czechoslovak émigrés and of smuggling anti-state articles abroad.

If convicted, he would face 3 to 10 years in jail, as would journalist Jiri Lederer, 55, who has been similarly charged. Lesser charges of slandering the state have been laid against Frantisek Pavlicek, 53, a former artistic director of Prague's Vinohrady Theater, who was released from prison last March after two months in detention. His maximum sentence would be five years.

Mr. Havel, 41, one of the original spokesmen of Charter 77, which was made public last January, faces the shortest prison term—up to three years on a charge of spreading the banned memoirs of former Justice Minister Prokop Drtina out of the country.

The playwright, whose works are banned in Czechoslovakia but performed in the West, relinquished his spokesman's role and organized to refrain from further activity for Charter 77 in exchange for his release from detention last May.

L'HUMANITÉ Reporter Barred
PARIS, Oct. 16 (AP)—A correspondent of the French Communist party daily L'HUMANITÉ has been refused a visa to Czechoslovakia to cover the Prague trial of four intellectuals opening tomorrow, the newspaper said tonight.

It said it had decided to send a correspondent "because of the particular importance of this trial, which involves personalities including three signatories of Charter 77—Václav Havel is even one of the spokesmen for the manifesto, which expresses the

New Evidence About Gandhi

(Continued from Page 1)
Inquiries into the four men on criminal and corruption charges. The investigations began that night. The next day, before any substantive material could be gathered, the director of the Central Bureau of Investigation ordered that a case be registered against the four on the basis that they owned more property than their salaries would permit.

Their homes were searched two days later. In one case, police found more liquor than was permitted under law. A court subsequently dismissed this as irrelevant. No other evidence could be established against any of the four.

Nevertheless, the CBI pressed its investigation. The four men allegedly were harassed, as were members of their families. One of the four, P.S. Bhargava, was suspended from his job. Another, I.R. Caley, was ordered transferred from New Delhi to an inferior job in the southern city of Madras.

Mr. Caley, however, refused to obey the order and protested to his superior. As a result, he was placed under surveillance and the CBI began "verification" procedures against him. Mr. Caley bowed to the pressure and on June 15 he resigned his job.

According to the Shah commission's report, neither Mr. Caley nor his wife was able to get a new job.

Canada Spl On Links to U.K. Crown

Some See Monarch As Threat to Unity

By Robert Trumbly

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (UPI)—With Queen Elizabeth II capital on an official visit, the silver jubilee of the monarchy as a necessary link for stability and unity in a torn by cultural rivalries, deny the national allegiances that they consider living in a country thousands miles away and surround alien advisers.

The French-Canadian minority, which makes up 26 per cent of Canada's population of 26 million, is divided between those who accept the monarchy, of indifference, and those who late the Queen to past age humiliations at the hands of the "Anglais."

Recent Immigrant

Then there are many of recent immigrant stock out an inherited affiliation the royal institution who best lukewarm toward the monarchy.

"Is the monarchy in Canada a contribution to national identity? It is part of the problem," says Charles Lynch, a syndicated columnist. Lynch wrote recently that the status of the monarchy "represents a loss of royal cause."

Canadians frequently respect for the Queen as a symbol, and the widespread view in her is often contrary evidence of personhood when she appears in large crowds.

"We regard her as a visitor," said a French-Canadian who related how he had burst into tears at the first sight of the Queen years ago. "But we are of her as Queen of Canada, not Queen of England."

1964 Protest

In 1964, there were demonstrations against the Queen's visit to Quebec City, the heart of the French-speaking half of the French-Canadian population. And there were a few but no demonstrations, returned to the province to open the Olympic Games in Montreal.

To Canadian nationalists, as Prof. Robin Mathes, English department of the University of Ottawa, says, the monarchy is a bulwark against the U.S. imperialism. About half the manufacturing, virtually all production and segments of the economy controlled by U.S. interests. Queen Elizabeth stands in a radio broadcast "where the monarchy stood, for a defense against Yankees and against all tyrants Canadians who the same as the United States should join it."

Italian Crash Kill

NAPLES, Oct. 16 (UPI)—A 10-year-old girl was killed yesterday of injuries suffered Friday in Italy's worst crash of the year.

Interpretation Quarrel May Wreck It

All Sides Dispute South Lebanon Truce

By Thomas W. Lippman

BEIRUT, Oct. 16 (UPI)—The cease-fire that was announced in southern Lebanon last month is in danger of disintegrating because of disputes over what it means and how to implement it. The parties to the agreement keep pledging to abide by it. But aside from the withdrawal from Lebanon of Israeli troops and those who crossed the border last month to fight on the side of Lebanese Christian militiamen against their Palestinian and Lebanese Muslim opponents, the situation has not changed since the cease-fire went into effect Sept. 26.

Sporadic shelling and shooting incidents were reported all last week despite negotiations aimed at resolving the disputes. According to Palestinian and Lebanese officials and informed diplomatic sources, disagreements over the number of Palestinian guerrillas allowed to remain in the south, the role of the Christians in the new national army and the conditions under which that army will move into the area have all combined to thwart the implementation of the agreement.

In addition, these sources say, there is a dispute over the so-called "good fence," Israel's policy of allowing Lebanese to cross the border to work, shop and receive medical care. The Israelis and many of their Christian allies want to keep the border open after the Lebanese Army takes control of the border area, as the cease-fire calls for, but the Lebanese Muslims, the Palestinians and Syria are asking that it be closed.

At issue is the final phase of the "Shitara agreement," signed in July by Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians, under which the Palestinians are required to withdraw most of their forces from the border area and units of the Lebanese Army are to go south to establish the authority of the central government in the area.

Lebanese President Elias Sar-

kis and Premier Selim Hoss have been hinting that the army's move is imminent, but there is no real evidence to support that.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa reported yesterday that the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, headed by Yasser Arafat, agreed at a meeting Friday night to "begin" implementation of this agreement. But it did not say when. Up to now, the Palestinians have insisted on a "balanced formula" under which their withdrawal will occur simultaneously with the pullout of the Christian

rightists and the entry of the Lebanese Army into the area.

An estimated 5,000 Palestinians remain dug in around the towns of Khiam, Tbi al-Said, Taibe and Bint Jebel. Under the cease-fire agreement, most of them are to return to their camps elsewhere in Lebanon.

The Christians, for their part, refuse to move out of their enclaves, where they have access to their allies in Israel. They claim that their fighters are in fact part of the regular Lebanese Army sent to the south by its former commander.

Vance Says Israel Is Open To Talks on Palestinian State

(Continued from Page 1)

President of the United States, Mr. Vance said yesterday that he is "very, very optimistic" about the prospects of success of the U.S.-led Middle East peace initiative because of the "incredible and unprecedented" position taken by President Carter on the Palestinian issue.

Mr. Vance discounted the possibility of an Israeli surprise military attack on the Arabs at present but said that Egyptian armed forces, nevertheless, are on constant alert and "ready at all times."

"The peace process has begun to move forward," Mr. Vance said. "Israel is afraid of peace, but I am convinced that everything is on track."

Sadat Optimistic

CAIRO, Oct. 16 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said yesterday that he is "very, very optimistic" about the prospects of success of the U.S.-led Middle East peace initiative because of the "incredible and unprecedented" position taken by President Carter on the Palestinian issue.

Mr. Sadat discounted the possibility of an Israeli surprise military attack on the Arabs at present but said that Egyptian armed forces, nevertheless, are on constant alert and "ready at all times."

"The peace process has begun to move forward," Mr. Sadat said. "Israel is afraid of peace, but I am convinced that everything is on track."

Dayan Rules Out PLO

TEL AVIV, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday that there is no written agreement with the United States that the PLO will not take part in the Geneva peace conference, but that if the Arabs insist on PLO representation, "There won't be Geneva."

Mr. Dayan also said that his talks with President Carter were tough, because Mr. Carter told him that Israel is preventing peace more than Syria.

"It's especially tough when the

One good Scotch



White Horse
Fine Old Scotch Whisky.

Duchess Dies; 1900s Beauty

(Continued from Page 1)

for her friends on an oil stove by candlelight for the rest of the weekend before moving into a nearby luxury hotel, accompanied by three truckloads of belongings. In May, 1934, two months before her husband's death, the duchess retired to an old farmhouse in a small Oxfordshire village about 20 miles from Blenheim.

With her went her spaniels, evicted from their palatial accommodations, but she left behind her name, her title and her husband's family name.

She spent the rest of her life as a virtual recluse, although she was said to be perceptive and vigorous to the end.

Hijacked Jet Flies to Aden

(Continued from Page 1)

to give in, based on the constitution's requirement that the state protect the lives of its citizens.

The court, meeting in an extraordinary session late last night in Karachi, ruled that the government also had a responsibility to protect society as a whole. An affirmative decision, it said, would have had the government's hands in all future cases, and that responses to guerrilla violence had to be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

Brown in Italy

ROME, Oct. 16 (AP)—U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown met here yesterday with Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani of Italy.

...deserves another



Logan De Luxe
Scotch Whisky.

هكذا من النحل

Sales in				Net					
100s	High	Low	Last	Change	100s	High	Low	Last	Change

[illegible]

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	First Boston (Europe) Limited
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	

Incorporation.

American Airlines

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100

American Exchange Options

Last Close		Option & price		Vol. Last		Vol. Last		Vol. Last		Vol. Last		Option & price		Vol. Last		Vol. Last		Vol. Last		Vol. Last	
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Carlo, Montreal, Moscow, Nassau, New York, Rio
de Janeiro, São Paulo, Singapore, Teheran, Tokyo,
Toronto.

Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 8.)
old age, but rather from
ances. Some component of
economy—such as inven-
accumulation, business in-
ent, housing or durable
ption—goes off the rails,
y first on the upside and
on the downside.

Present, although there are
serious upside imbalances,
are two downside imbal-
ances: the nation's huge trade
and the relatively slow
pace of business fixed invest-
ment. Improvement in both situ-
ations would assure continued ex-

pansion at a moderate, and ade-
quate, rate.

Throughout the meeting of the
Business Council in Virginia to-
ward the weekend and at the
sessions of the business econo-
mists in Baltimore, Pa., ear-
lier in the week, there were
strains of concern about slowing
consumer spending in some sec-
tors and particularly about the
uncertainties over government
economic policies on energy,
taxes, money, regulation of busi-
ness and other matters.

Even the administration's chief
economic adviser, Charles

Schultz, who had been one of
the public sector's most optimistic
analysts of the economic scene,
has tempered his confidence
somewhat.

In his talk to the business
economists, Mr. Schultz main-
tained his position that "there
are solid reasons for believing
that the pace of the expansion,
while slower, will be sufficient to
keep the recovery moving along
a favorable track in the next
several quarters." But he con-
ceded that the outlook beyond
the middle of next year "has
become more uncertain." By that

time, the government's current
economic-stimulus program will
no longer be adding fresh im-
petus to the recovery, which is
now in its 21st month.

Without openly criticizing the
Federal Reserve System's recent
action in pushing short-term in-
terest rates higher to curb in-
flationary pressures resulting from
the still-rapid growth of the
money supply, Mr. Schultz was
obviously concerned that the cen-
tral bank might press too hard
and too far. He reiterated ques-
tions he had raised recently as
to whether the nation has not
already returned to a more nor-
mal monetary velocity in a less
exuberant economy.

"If the growth and velocity are
slowing substantially," he told
the business economists, "then
the growth in money supply
needed to maintain the financial
conditions consistent with con-
tinued moderate and noninfla-
tionary recovery will be larger
than previously expected."

Administration officials may be
taking comfort from the slow-
ing of the inflation pace since
last winter's fuel-and-food-related
surge, but the private business
community has not. Concern over
inflation was repeatedly ex-
pressed at the business economists'
meeting, where it was listed as
the No. 1 problem for 1978 by
46.3 per cent surveyed. Only 12.7
per cent pointed to unemployment
as the top issue, and 20.7 per
cent cited excessive government
controls.

EFTA Outlook Said to Be Bleak

GENEVA, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—
Trade ministers of the seven na-
tion European Free Trade
Association have agreed that
the outlook is bleak for their
economies and called for greater
international cooperation to re-
verse the trend.

Economic prospects give "cause
for deep concern," the ministers
announced after a two-day meet-
ing reviewing the situation in-
side and outside of EFTA, which
was founded by Britain in 1958
as a counterpart to the Com-
mon Market.

Productive activity is "again
slowing down," growth rates in
many countries will fall short
of targets set up earlier in the
year, and the ministers' joint
communiqué said, they were
"particularly concerned" over
prospects of continued high un-
employment.

"For the EFTA countries, which
depend to a great extent on in-
ternational trade, the slackness
of world demand made it more
difficult to maintain a sufficient
degree of economic activity at
home," the communiqué added.

Charges Settled In SEC Study Of ITT, Lazard

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—
The Securities and Exchange
Commission has settled charges
against International Telephone
& Telegraph Corp. and Lazard
Freres & Co. stemming from the
agency's six-year investigation
into ITT's acquisition of Har-
ford Fire Insurance Co.

The 26-page settlement released
by the agency sheds new light
on one of the most complex and
controversial mergers in corpo-
rate history, which generated a
series of government and private
suits against ITT.

Specifically, the SEC settle-
ment indicates that nearly 400,000
shares of the Hartford stock
that ITT was forced to sell be-
fore the merger were eventually
used in connection with other
ITT acquisitions.

While ITT and Lazard would
neither confirm nor deny the
SEC charges, officials of both
concerns have consistently denied
any knowledge of the fact that
the stock was being used to
facilitate further ITT acquisitions.

As part of the settlement, of-
ficials of ITT have agreed to
amend certain previous filings
with the SEC and to establish
a committee of outside directors
to review the commission's order.

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 8.)
producer, with an indicated
10 per cent coupon rate. The
bonds are convertible after Jan. 2
into 100 shares of common stock.
The conversion price is set at about
100 per share, or 100 yen above the share price
at the time of the offering.

Since the dividend yield of
Nippon's outstanding shares is
about 2.2 per cent, the 7.25-

per cent convertible bonds offer
an attractive alternative to the
common stock.

A syndicate is offering a \$60-
million, five-year floating-rate
issue of the Industrial Bank of
Japan. The notes bear semi-
annual interest at the higher of
either 6.5 per cent or 0.25 point
above six-month interbank Euro-
dollar offered rates. However,
under present market conditions,
the initial coupon rate should
be somewhere near 8.13 per cent,
a relatively attractive level for
a money market investment.

In the deutsche mark sector, a
100-million-mark, eight-year con-
vertible bond issue of Canon Inc.,
Japan's largest camera maker,
was said to be very hot. The
bonds, which bear 5.25 per cent
semi-annually, are convertible
after Feb. 1 into the Tokyo-
listed shares.

Also scheduled is a 250-million-
mark, 12-year Australian govern-
ment bond issue with an indicat-

ed 6-per cent coupon rate. The
issue was said to be selling very
well.

Market Volume
Oct. 14 Oct. 15
Codel \$714.8 \$1,148
Euroclear \$1,416 \$1,244

World Accounting Body

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—
Accountants from more than
100 nations have agreed to the
formation of the International
Federation of Accountants, to be
based in New York. The
federation will try to harmonize
accounting practices around the
world, officials said.

Swedish Industrial Orders

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (Reu-
ter).—The Dutch index of in-
dustrial orders in hand fell to
100 in September from 99 in Au-
gust, according to the Central
Statistics Office figures show.

British Price Index

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (AP-
DJ).—Sweden's consumer price
index rose 0.8 per cent in Sep-
tember, the Central Bureau of Statistics an-
nounced.

Stock Quotations

(Closing prices
of the week's trading.)
NYSE
Dow Jones Industrial Average
30 Industrials
NYSE
Dow Jones Industrial Average
30 Industrials

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Oct. 14, 1977
Sales High Low Last Change
NYSE
Dow Jones Industrial Average
30 Industrials

NYSE Averages

Week Ended Oct. 14, 1977
High Low Last Change
NYSE
Dow Jones Industrial Average
30 Industrials

SPORTS

Break Up the Yankees? It's in the Works

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (WP).—
The unraveling of the New
York Yankees, which has been
gradual and generally comic most
of the season, accelerated as the
season's end neared.

There will be no need to break
them up. That is now inevitable.
Never have so many players
wanted so badly to leave a great
team.

"There is no way I will be back
next year," was the word from
Roy White, who has conducted
himself with quiet dignity in the
midst of mayhem. "Plenty of
others feel the same way."

Among them are Mickey Rivers
and Thurman Munson, who have
demanded to be traded. Mike

Torres is playing out his option
and would vastly prefer Boston
to New York. Ken Holtzman, the
man at the bottom of the mine
shaft, cannot possibly return.
Catfish Hunter admits he may be
finished.

Big Money

"I have two years left on my
contract. I intend to be paid. I
can do Holtzman's job," Hunter
snapped, meaning that he could
collect big money for doing noth-
ing.

Few teams in history have had
the talent, the proven names,
that these Yankees do. Perhaps
none ever has been so unhappy.
Manager Billy Martin flung in-
vective in the direction of Reggie

Jackson, and prefaced it with
several hundred words of cogent
reasoning about Jackson's recent
second-guessing of him, about
how Jackson's job was to shut up
and produce and about how he
—Martin—would "stand on my rec-
ord."

Gabe Paul tried to get his big,
dangerous cubs back on their
stools Friday in a fierce and pre-
posterous morning news confer-
ence.

"If I had managed this team
this year," said a veteran Yankee
starter, "we'd have won by 20
games. We're here on dumb
luck. We had too much talent
not to win, no matter how badly
it was used."

"We haven't used our speed.
We just worship the home run
and the big inning. The owner
orders lineup changes," said the
player, who refused "for now" to
have his name used.

Plenty of teams have had five
personalities as complex, frac-
tious and touchy as George Stein-
brenner, Martin, Jackson, Mun-
son and Rivers. But no team has
had the misfortune for such a
quiet to be (1) the owner, (2)

the manager, and (3) the three
most important everyday players.
Add to that the new freedom
of speech that players of the
free-agent era feel with their
multiyear, set-for-life contracts
and—well—you have the New
York Yankees.

NHL Standings

Campbell Conference			
Patrick Division			
Philadelphia	10	12	12
Atlanta	10	12	12
N.Y. Islanders	10	12	12
N.Y. Rangers	10	12	12
Smythe Division			
Vancouver	10	12	12
Calgary	10	12	12
Edmonton	10	12	12
St. Louis	10	12	12

Wales Conference

Norrle Division			
Montreal	10	12	12
Los Angeles	10	12	12
Washington	10	12	12
Chicago	10	12	12
St. Louis	10	12	12

Adams Division

Buffalo	10	12	12
Cleveland	10	12	12
Pittsburgh	10	12	12
Toronto	10	12	12

Saturday's Games

Cleveland 4, Washington 3 (Kla- mer, Mauer, Altam, Gardner; Siro- McKachie)	Columbus 4, New York Rangers 1 (Lafleur 2, Chartraw, Cournoyer, Mac- brough)	Vancouver 4, Minnesota 3 (Gillis, Graves, Odell, Laver, Sedlbauer)	Edmonton 4, Los Angeles 3 (Gillis, Graves, Odell, Laver, Sedlbauer)
---	--	---	--

College Football Scores

East		South	
Bohler Coll. 28, Virginia 24	Georgia Tech 35, Auburn 21	Alabama 24, Tennessee 20	Georgia Tech 35, Auburn 21
Brigham Young 24, Utah 21	Georgia Tech 35, Auburn 21	Georgia Tech 35, Auburn 21	Georgia Tech 35, Auburn 21
Georgia Tech 35, Auburn 21	Georgia Tech 35, Auburn 21	Georgia Tech 35, Auburn 21	Georgia Tech 35, Auburn 21
Georgia Tech 35, Auburn 21	Georgia Tech 35, Auburn 21	Georgia Tech 35, Auburn 21	Georgia Tech 35, Auburn 21

WHA Standings

		W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Winnipeg	.....	3	0	6	17	10	10
New England	.....	2	0	4	8	10	10
Birmingham	.....	1	0	2	7	10	10
Indianapolis	.....	1	0	2	7	10	10
Quebec	.....	1	0	2	7	10	10
Boston	.....	1	0	2	7	10	10
Edmonton	.....	1	0	2	7	10	10
Cincinnati	.....	1	0	2	7	10	10

Saturday's Games

Quebec 6, Edmonton 2 (Conte)
Brackenburg, Bernier, P. Boudreau
Ward 2, Callaghan, Golderfeld, J.
New England 4, Birmingham 2
Howe, Carlson, Webster, Hangebe
Ken Henderson 3)
Boston 6, Indianapolis 1 (Lack
ich 3, Preston, Rusowski; St. S
Winnipeg 5, Cincinnati 4 (K. Nils
U. Nilsson, Rutknie, Redberg, Mil
Parks, Ledez, (Lums).

Friday's Games

Birmingham 5, Boston 3 (Ive
Moris 2, Nedomanczyk, Sheehy; Rus
ski, Lund, Connor).
Edmonton 3, Quebec 2 (McDonald
Miller, Baird; Lacombe, Guite).

World Series Box Scores

NEW YORK		LOS ANGELES	
Rivers, cf	4	Lopez, 2b	2
Randolph, 2b	4	Russell, ss	2
Munson, c	4	Smith, cf	4
Stewart, 1b	4	Coy, 3b	4
Blair, rf	4	Garry, 1b	4
Pinella, lf	4	Baker, rf	4
Chambliss, 3b	4	Lacy, lf	4
Nettel, 2b	4	Yeager, c	4
Dent, ss	4	Rain, p	4
Gulley, p	4	Mota, ph	4
		Gorman, p	4

Totals: 31 4 7 4 Totals: 30 2 4 2

NEW YORK: 300 010 000-4
LOS ANGELES: 002 000 000-1

1B—New York 2, LOB—New York 1, Los Angeles 4, 1B—Jackson, 5—
Chambliss, 1B—Coy, 2B—Lopez 11, Jackson 11, 3B—Lopez, 5—
Gulley.

Gulley (W, 1-0) 9 4 2 2 3 7
Rain (L, 0-1) 1 4 3 3 0 0
Rivers, 2b 1 1 0 0 0 0
Gorman, p 1 1 0 0 0 0

T-2:07, A-55,885.

Game Four

NEW YORK		LOS ANGELES	
Rivers, cf	5	Lopez, 2b	4
Randolph, 2b	4	Russell, ss	4
Munson, c	5	Smith, cf	3
Stewart, 1b	3	Coy, 3b	3
Blair, rf	1	Garry, 1b	4
Pinella, lf	2	Baker, rf	4
Chambliss, 3b	4	Lacy, lf	4
Nettel, 2b	4	Yeager, c	4
Dent, ss	4	Rain, p	4
Gulley, p	4	Mota, ph	4
		Gorman, p	4

Totals: 35 5 10 5 Totals: 34 3 7 3

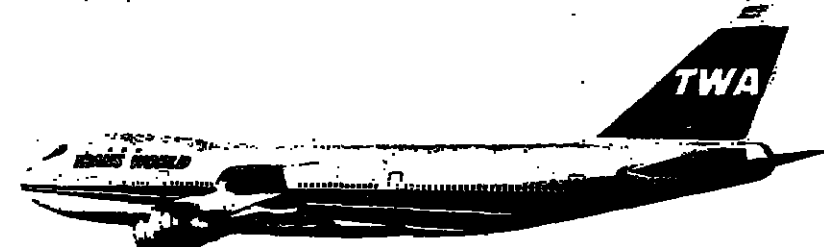
NEW YORK: 300 1 1 0 0 0-5
LOS ANGELES: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3

1B—New York 2, LOB—New York 1, Los Angeles 7, 1B—
Rivers 2, Munson, Yeager, 1B—Lopez, 11, 3B—Lopez, 5—
T-2:07, A-55,885.

Torres (W, 1-0) 9 7 3 3 3 7
John (L, 0-1) 6 9 5 4 3 7
Rough 3 1 0 0 0 0

HRP—By John (Pinella), T-2:31, A-55,887.

Why so many TWA passengers are Herald Tribune readers.



Businessmen who travel
frequently demand a lot from an
airline: efficiency, service, a minimum
of waiting and dependability in
scheduling.

That's why so many choose TWA
when flying transatlantic. They
appreciate details like the quiet
"Business Zones" on 747s, the carry-on
luggage compartments on 707s and
TWA's exclusive international
terminal at Kennedy.

And because these international
businessmen need to keep up with
events and trends on both sides of
the Atlantic, they read the Trib.
Regularly. In the air and on the
ground. For this is the bright, inter-
national daily newspaper that meets
their requirements in every way.

It helps them stay on top of the
world wherever they go.

No wonder so many TWA
passengers are Herald Tribune readers.

-and vice-versa.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

August 1977

Comisión Federal de Electricidad Mexico, D.F.

US \$ 34,000,000 Medium Term Loan

managed by

European Banking Company Bayerische Vereinsbank
Limited

and provided by

Bayerische Vereinsbank
International S.A.
DG BANK
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Cayman Islands Branch
Hypobank International S.A.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Limited
Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein
European Banking Company
Limited
The Industrial Bank of Japan
(Luxembourg) S.A.
Société Générale
Vereins- und Westbank
Internationale S.A.

Agent
European Banking Company Limited

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

August 1977

Comisión Federal de Electricidad Mexico, D.F.

DM 60,000,000
7% five year notes

Bayerische Vereinsbank European Banking Company
Limited

Bayerische Hypotheken- und
Wechsel-Bank Creditanstalt-Bankverein
DG BANK Industriebank von Japan
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Kidder, Peabody International
Limited Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A. Vereins- und Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft

WEATHER

L			T			W		
ALGARVE.....	11	79	Cloudy	79	Cloudy	79	Cloudy	
AMSTERDAM.....	11	57	Fair	57	Fair	57	Fair	
ANCONA.....	12	56	Fog	56	Fog	56	Fog	
ATHENS.....	15	72	Fair	72	Fair	72	Fair	
BAGDAD.....	25	77	Cloudy	77	Cloudy	77	Cloudy	
BELGRADE.....	15	59	Fair	59	Fair	59	Fair	
BELLIN.....	15	59	Fair	59	Fair	59	Fair	
BOMBAY.....	17	63	Fair	63	Fair	63	Fair	
BUCAREST.....	A	47	Cloudy	47	Cloudy	47	Cloudy	
BUDAPEST.....	23	73	Fair	73	Fair	73	Fair	
BUSAN.....	24	73	Fair	73	Fair	73	Fair	
CAIRO.....	11	55	Cloudy	55	Cloudy	55	Cloudy	
COPENHAGEN.....	24	73	Fair	73	Fair	73	Fair	
COSTA DEL SOL.....	10	61	Fog	61	Fog	61	Fog	
DUBLIN.....	16	61	Fog	61	Fog	61	Fog	
EDINBURGH.....	16	61	Fog	61	Fog	61	Fog	
FLORENCE.....	22	73	Fog	73	Fog	73	Fog	
HAVANA.....	22	73	Fog	73	Fog	73	Fog	
GENOVA.....	10	50	Fog	50	Fog	50	Fog	
HELSINKI.....	3	41	Fog	41	Fog	41	Fog	
HONGKONG.....	23	77	Cloudy	77	Cloudy	77	Cloudy	
LA PALMA.....	23	77	Fair	77	Fair	77	Fair	
LONDON.....	22	72	Cloudy	72	Cloudy	72	Cloudy	
LORETO.....	17	54	Fog	54	Fog	54	Fog	
LOS ANGELES.....	17	63	Cloudy	63	Cloudy	63	Cloudy	
MADRID.....	10	65	Fair	65	Fair	65	Fair	
MIAMI.....	16	61	Fog	61	Fog	61	Fog	
MOSCOW.....	2	41	Rain	41	Rain	41	Rain	
MONTREAL.....	9	48	Cloudy	48	Cloudy	48	Cloudy	
MOSCOW.....	9	48	Fog	48	Fog	48	Fog	
NEW YORK.....	17	63	Cloudy	63	Cloudy	63	Cloudy	
NICE.....	21	72	Fog	72	Fog	72	Fog	
PARIS.....	19	66	Fair	66	Fair	66	Fair	
PERNIX.....	8	47	Fog	47	Fog	47	Fog	
PRAGUE.....	8	47	Fog	47	Fog	47	Fog	
RENNES.....	10	50	Fog	50	Fog	50	Fog	
SOFIA.....	10	50	Fog	50	Fog	50	Fog	
STOCKHOLM.....	9	48	Fog	48	Fog	48	Fog	
TOKYO.....	14	61	Cloudy	61	Cloudy	61	Cloudy	
TUL AVIV.....	25	77	Cloudy	77	Cloudy	77	Cloudy	
TUNIS.....	26	79	Cloudy	79	Cloudy	79	Cloudy	
VIENNA.....	14	61	Cloudy	61	Cloudy	61	Cloudy	
WARSAW.....	8	47	Fair	47	Fair	47	Fair	
WASHINGTON.....	15	59	Cloudy	59	Cloudy	59	Cloudy	
ZURICH.....	9	48	Fog	48	Fog	48	Fog	

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., C. at 1700 GMT. other at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

10.15
5.94
1.91
6.74
5.03

HERE I WAS, ALL ALONE, SURROUNDED BY THE ENEMY, COMPLETELY CUT OFF —

OH ANEWEL! WESST'N YOU PETRIFIED?

NOT FOR A SECOND, DARLIN', TOO MUCH RESPONSIBILITY. I 'AD TO BE MY OWN LIEUTENANT, AN' MY OWN SERGEANT —

AN' 'IS OWN TRUMPETER

MOTHER-IN-LAW, DO ME A FAVOR — GO AN' HAUNT A HOUSE, EH?

DAVE COVERLY

REX MORGAN

NOW, DON'T FORGET, ELLEN! I WANT YOU TO HAVE YOUR NEXT SHOT ON THURSDAY! ARE YOU SURE YOU'LL BE OUT OF THE HOSPITAL BY THEN?

I HOPE SO...

THE ANNUAL PHYSICAL USUALLY TAKES TWO DAYS -- UNLESS THEY FIND SOMETHING THAT HAS TO BE RECHECKED!

THEY WON'T FIND A THING! YOU'RE A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN!

EXCUSE ME FOR INTERRUPTING, BUT I MUST SEE YOU FOR A MOMENT, DR. JIM!

I HAVE TO RUSH AWAY ANYWAY

© 1987 MARVEL

M. D.

R I P K I R B

A DESPERATE LAMONT COMBS THE HOMES FOR STRAY PETS.

NO VELVET IN HERE. THIS IS TERRIBLE. I MAY HAVE TO GO TO WORK.

HONEY, YOU SAY THE ONLY "LOST" AD WAS FOR A CAT WITH A RHINESTONE COLLAR?

THAT'S RIGHT, RIP. SO IT CAN'T BE MY DARLING WHO'S HOME RESTING...

BUT A FLEET-FOOTED FELINE IS ON THE PROWL!



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

G A N Y M



DENNIS THE MENACE



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CEHEN


□ ○ □ □ □

DYKLN

□ □ □ □ □

SPICHY



□ ○ □ ○ □ □



10-17

WHAT A DANCER WHO'S IN A HURRY MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO DO.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:  A 
 (Answers tomorrow)
 Saturday's Jumbles: STOK KNEEL JOYOUS FLIMSY
 Answer: A girl should never let a fool kiss her—or
 this—A KISS FOOL HER

Published and printed by GDZ in Zurich (Switzerland).

By Isak Dinesen. University of Chicago Press. 338 pp.

Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

"I MAY inform you, Arlecchino," says the old peasant to his fellow guests at the masquerade party which seemed nearly to end in killing, "that everything has got an end, and foolery as well." "No, on the contrary, Signor Lotherio," the girl dressed as Arlecchino replies, "everything is infinite, and foolery as well."

This comes in the final paragraphs of the title story, set in Copenhagen in 1935, on the night of the Great Opera Carnival, with flappers and belletrists, bohemians and beauties playing games in costumes, games of love and death and time. They are clever people, in love with one another, "distilluoned, rich, and hungry."

"Great truths had been revealed... One being the fundamental falsity of the traditional idea of covering up the body and leaving the face bare, when it ought to be exactly the other way round." The appearance of a young man with a gun seems to break the question: Is it reality or foolery?

"Carnival" is one of the 11 sketches and stories, ranging from novella length to a few pages, that make up this collection of Miss Dinesen's works, never before published in book form. It is a welcome addition to the author's canon. Characteristic of the meticulous standards of her literary executors, the cri-

terion of selection is not survival, but a quality of the same level as "Last Tales," "Anecdotes of Destiny" or earlier works, "Seven Tales" and "Winter's Tales."

Three of these stories, "De Cats Family," "Uncle Kios" and "The Bear and the Kites," were translated by Volmud P. M. Mitchell, W.D. Paden. The rest were written in English. In fact, "val" was the first story to the pseudonym "Isak Dinesen" and likely the first story wrote directly in English. Her real name was Karen Blixen and her father was a peasant, and under the pseudonym "Osoola."

We find not only a variety of styles and material in these stories, but works representative of every stage in her development. "The De Cats Family" which relates the mistake of a very honest, very righteous clan in forgiving its sheep, has a very strong and woolly which resembles one of Twain. It was originally intended as a two-act play, first published as a short story in 1909. "Theodore," a tale of a nobleman and a pastry with a huge bequest as the action, is printed here for the first time. "The Last of a sailor's farewell to Copenhagen is one of her best stories.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

HITS	ELISCO	ATTYU
ECNO	ASTOR	TINUS
PEEL	BLADE	HENUS
SMOKIER	POISER	
AMEN	ORMOLIN	
CANONUS	FOULN	NAGN
AMINO	ABRUSE	AILIN
LIENS	CRITIC	CLINGO
LIST	TRITE	CLASIS
ASH	HASHN	MASONUS
ENAMIEL	AVIGN	
DEMON	ENDEMIC	
ODOR	APHRID	ASHBER
ENOUS	IRENE	TEARD
SANIE	ROMAN	ESPIN

tion of selection is not survival, but a quality of some level as "Last Tales and Anecdotes of Destiny" and "Seven Tales of the Fairies" and "Winter's Tales." Three of these stories, "The Three Families," "Uncle Tore" and "The Bear and the Fish," were published in 1891. P.M. Mitchell, V.D. Padon, The rest were written in English. In fact, "The Tale" was the first story to use the pseudonym "Ask Dineen" and likely the first story to be written directly in English. The real name was Benjamin Dineen and her earlier work was under the pseudonym "Oscella."

We find not only a range of styles and material in her stories, but works representing every stage in her development. "The De Cats De" which relates the mistake of a very honest, very righteous man in forgiving his sheep, has a wry wit and one of which is the first one of which was originally first as a two-act play, first published as a short story in 1909. "Theodore," a tale of a nobleman and a pastry with a huge bequest as the action, is printed in the first time. "The Last of a sailor's farewell to Copenhagen is one of her best stories, moving and profound."

Miss Dineen's stories are extraordinary, varied, poet most all with a quality of wit and magic. She blends reality and fiction to achieve entertainment and versatility because she where each is rooted. A never avoided her obligation to entertain.

Robert Kirsch is a board member for the Los Angeles Times.

—By Robert M.

NEW YORK (NYT).—A move that prevents one type of counterplay by the opponent may later turn out to inhibit your normal attacking chances. This kind of evenhanded encounter: between Grandmasters Genna Sosonko of the Netherlands and Miguel Torre of the Philippines from the I.B.M. International Tournament in Amsterdam.

After 1 P-Q4, P-QB4; 2 P-Q5, N-KB3, Sosonko avoided playing 3 P-QB4, thinking that he could later deny Torre Black's normal counterplay—advancing... P-QN4 and opening the QN file with... PxP. He was correct thus far, but he failed to pay attention to the important point that his 3 N-QB3 gives less protection than 3 P-Q than 3 P-QB4. That it might therefore be more difficult to achieve White's standard attack with a later P-E5.

Torre's Fianchetto of his QB at moves 9 and 10 may have seemed pointless, but he was piling up pieces on the white QP so that Sosonko could not get in P-K3. It was dubious for Sosonko to try to brace that QP with 11 B-B4 since, after 13... Q-Q2, an empty hold up 14 P-Q4, Q-Q3, or 14 Q-Q3 would have been risky after 14... QB-N1, followed by 16... P-QN4! Still, this may have been a risk Sosonko had to take.

In any case, his alternative of rushing P-K3, which should be pushed into the retreat 14... P-Q4; 15 B-B1 was less attractive. Perhaps he overlooked Torre's 15... P-B4, saving his KN from the threat of 16 P-KN4.

After 20 N-N5, it would have been granting Sosonko too much to capture 20... PxP; 21 BxP. Besides, after 20... P-N6; 21 QxBP, NxB; 22 PxN, the white QP was doomed.

On 23... R-B1, Sosonko could not play 23 N-E3, NxN; 24 RxN (24 PxN Q-B3; 25 N-E4, B-Q5ch; 26 K-R2, R-B7ch; 27 N

TORRE: BLACK

SOSONKO: WHITE

Position After 28 N-N5

26 K-R2, R-B7ch; 27 N-B6 produces an unstoppable B-Q5ch; 28 K-R2, R-B7ch; 29 RxBch; 30 KxR, Q-ning a piece.

It would not have been for Sosonko to have tried revenge for 24... NxB by QxN; 26 NxB; Q-B2; because 27 Q-B7ch; NxB; 28 Q-K2, NxB is a piece.

However, Sosonko should seized the opportunity, K-R2, BxP, for 26 N-R2, 27 N-BxP, QxN; 28 N-KB3, 29 N-B6, QxN; 30 R-KB3, 31 R-Q8, N-N5; 32 BxQ, RxB; 33 K-N1, 34 K-N1, R-B7ch; 35 K-N1, the idea of giving Torre problems resulting from opposite color.

Instead, his 26 N-B6, N-N5ch, K-R1; 28 BxP, 29 K-R1 (not 29 K-N1, B4); 30 BxB, Q-B5ch; landed him in Torre's clasp on the long diagonal.

With 31... R-K4; 32 K4, Torre switched to pin while preventing Torre from giving any checks. After 35... soko, unable to lose to knight, resigned.

BENONI DEFENSE		
White Sosoenko	Black Torre	White Sosoenko
1 P-Q4	P-QB4	13 P-QNP
2 P-Q5	N-KB3	20 N-N5P
3 N-QB3	P-KN3	21 B-2XP
4 P-K4	P-Q3	22 P-N5
5 N-K3	B-N2	23 B-N2
6 B-K2	N-R3	24 N-3-K4
7 O-O	N-B2	25 K-R3
8 P-KR3	P-N3	26 N-RP
9 R-K1	P-N3	27 N-N5ch
10 B-KR4	B-N2	28 B-N
11 B-B4	P-QR3	29 K-P1
12 P-QR4	N-R4	30 B-E
13 B-KR2	Q-Q2	31 N-K-K
14 P-K3	P-QN4	32 O-E2
15 B-R1	P-B3	33 O-E1
16 P-NP	P-NP	34 Q-B4
17 RNR	R-R3	35 Q-N3

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GANYM

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CEHEN



DYKLIN

SPICHY

10-17

WHAT A DANCER
WHO'S IN A HURRY
MIGHT BE EXPECTED
TO DO.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:  **A**  (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's | Jumbles: STIC KNEEL JOYOUS FLMSY
Answer: A girl should never let a fool kiss her—or
this—A KISS FOOL HER

DENNIS THE MENACE

Two panels of a cartoon by Ketchum. In the first panel, a cowboy on a horse asks a woman in a dress to smile. In the second panel, the cowboy says "OKAY...THAT'S ENOUGH" as the woman looks away.

هكذا من الأحماء

Ribicoff Plan Gains

Senate Panel Votes to Delay Increases in Overseas Tax

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Senate Finance Committee decided today to postpone a 1978 tax bill that would have toughened tax treatment of Americans abroad, and to replace it with a new, milder provision.

The two-part action, the panel voted to prevent the measure from applying to the year—this year—the second delay it has approved. The measure was granted last year on last year's income. The same time, the committee approved a proposal by Sen. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., that establish new deductions for housing, education and living expenses of Americans overseas gradually phase out existing breaks.

Rostenkowski, D-Ill., chair of the finance panel, said he would attach the combination to the next tax bill that he considered this year—probably a measure containing "technical corrections" for the 1976 law, he said. He predicted only the second postponement of the 1978 action was likely to be passed this year. The House is considering a similar delay to buy time for officials to work out a compromise.

Meanwhile, the Treasury announced new estimates of the revenues involved in the tax provisions affecting Americans working abroad, showing the cost of the tax breaks to be far greater than thought previously.

The Treasury analysis shows that it costs \$410 million a year to continue the pre-1976 tax breaks, compared to the \$40 million estimated earlier. The 1976 changes would cut this figure to \$182 million. The Rostenkowski bill would cost \$265 million.

The estimates immediately were challenged by Robert Gault, spokesman for the National Constructors Association, which is involved in a heavy lobbying effort to overturn the 1976 changes.

Mr. Gault said the figures did not take into account the so-called "feedback" from having large numbers of Americans working abroad, which, he said, results in higher taxes and increases exports.

However, the new Treasury estimates were considered likely to damage seriously the effort to block any tightening of the 1978 provisions. The new projections show that the tougher measures would bring in \$228 million in new revenues.

Under the pre-1976 legislation now still in effect, the earnings of Americans living abroad are tax free up to \$20,000—and in some cases up to \$25,000. Taxes on the amount over the excluded income is treated as though it were earned in lower brackets.

The 1976 legislation would have reduced the exclusion level to \$15,000 in the first year, and would have raised the tax bracket of most Americans overseas by establishing the tax bracket based on total income, including the \$15,000. In addition, it would have limited taxpayers' use of the foreign tax credit.

The 1976 changes were passed with little, if any, controversy. However, many groups began protesting belatedly that the changes were causing hardships and prompting many Americans overseas to leave their jobs and return home.

From the weekend's late editions.

LT Pact Seen Close by Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Communist party daily said today that Moscow and Washington were moving toward a new strategic arms treaty and could settle their remaining differences according to the principle of "win-win."

Its authoritative weekly, Pravda, echoed remarks of Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko that there has been "a wing of positions" on a number of key questions preventing agreement.

A result of Mr. Gromyko's last month with President Carter and Secretary of State Vance, Pravda said that it is possible to say that the two sides have embarked on the leading to agreement.

re to Visit Hungary
RIS, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Minister Raymond Barre officially visit Hungary from 27 to 29, his office announced.



WASHINGTON PROTEST—As demonstrators protest against plans to develop a neutron bomb, President Carter leaves services at First Baptist Church in capital.

To Discuss Questioning Him

U.S. Officials in Seoul on Park Scandal

SEOUL, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Senior Justice Department officials headed by Benjamin Civiletti, the deputy attorney general, arrived here yesterday for five days of talks with South Korean officials. The main topic of their discussion will be when, where and how to question Tongsun Park, a Korean businessman indicted on charges of improper lobbying activities in Washington.

Mr. Civiletti was accompanied on the trip by Paul Michel, the chief U.S. investigator on Korea's alleged influence-buying attempt in Congress, and by Allen Meyer, described by the U.S. Embassy as a Justice Department official.

To Seek Return
Diplomatic sources here said that the United States is expected to press for Mr. Park's return to his home.

The South Korean government, however, is willing to have Mr. Park questioned by U.S. officials in Seoul, preferably in the presence of Korean prosecutors. These and other related matters on the investigation will be raised at a formal working level conference that begins tomorrow.

Rome Newspaper Publishes Again

ROME, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The Daily American, an English-language newspaper published in Rome since 1948, today made its first appearance in three months.

The newspaper had last published a daily edition on July 19 and the following month publisher, Chantal Dubois told its staff that management was unable to continue publication because of financial difficulties and a labor dispute with printers.

Since then, another English-language newspaper has begun publishing here. The International Daily News appeared two weeks ago.

5 Hurt in Chile Capital As 10 Bombs Explode

SANTIAGO, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—At least 10 bombs exploded in the Chilean capital during the night and five persons were wounded in the blasts, a police spokesman said today.

Four students were hurt in an explosion in front of the Justice Tribunal building, he said. The police gave no indication of who was responsible or whether any arrests had been made.

In Project for Black Americans

S. Africa Firm May Win U.S. Rail Contract

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—A white-owned company in South Africa may win a major portion of a \$30-million rail-renovation contract that was intended to aid a U.S. minority business, according to government and industry sources.

The contract is for the manufacture of 12 billion concrete rail ties for use in a \$1.7-billion project to improve tracks on the northeast railroad corridor from Boston to Washington.

The contract is "only the tip of the iceberg," according to a rail industry specialist here, because the winner would become the nation's first large-scale manufacturer of heavy rail ties. No U.S. companies manufacture the ties because they are not commonly used in the United States, but specialists expect a big demand for them because of billion of dollars of additional rail-renovation projects in coming years.

The administration of former President Gerald Ford indicated a year ago that the special order presented an opportunity to help a minority company score a breakthrough into a major industry of potential growth.

Production Schedule
Because of the tight schedule on the production of ties and because the technical experts in the field were in foreign countries, government officials decided that the contract could be handled only as a joint U.S.-overseas operation.

The winner will be required to build a plant in the northeast corridor and be ready by May to begin production of the 800-pound ties at a rate of 2,600 units daily for about three years.

With bidding down to about four companies, Grinnaker Precast Ltd., a group from the Transvaal, is said to be the leading contender.

Bid Favored
Rep. Farnsworth, D-Md., chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, is reported to favor the South African bid because two black companies, including one in Baltimore, would work jointly with South Africans.

Mr. Mitchell could not be reached for comment.

Rep. Charles Rangel, and Shirley Chisholm, both New York Democrats, sent letters of protest Friday to Transportation Secretary Brock Adams.

"I am very distressed about the prospects of any South African involvement in economic opportunities in the United States and, in particular, in the area where minority participation is involved," Rep. Rangel wrote.

Rep. Chisholm said that she opposed any new government-sponsored ties with South Africa by minority businesses or business at large "in the light of South Africa's consistent refusal to bring majority rule to its nation."

Adams Statement
A spokesman for Mr. Adams said today: "No decision has been made yet on the concrete tie contract. We're studying the involvement of the South African company, and we're assessing what the contract would do for employment, the benefit for the Americans involved and the details of the financial arrangement."

Sources in the Department of Transportation and businessmen involved in the rail-renovation project say that the processing and evaluation of the concrete tie project have been carried out under tight security "because of the sensitivity of the selection, given the politics and long-range implications of the contract."

In addition to the South African company, the leading contenders for the contract, however, are known to include a French-based company called Fortec, Inc., Santa Fe, Pomeroy, San Val Co. of California and Massachusetts, and Travenco Concrete Constructors Co., a joint venture between a Canadian manufacturer and a minority-controlled Brooklyn company called Travenco Development Corp.

Only the South African bidders and Travenco are joint ventures between established foreign makers of concrete ties and U.S. black businessmen. Grinnaker proposes an arrangement that would have the black-owned Smoot Construction Co. of Columbus, Ohio, as a minority partner.

Crosby's Body Is U.S.-Bound

MADRID, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Bing Crosby's body will be flown back to the United States tomorrow for burial, friends of the family said today.

The singer's 19-year-old son, Harry, will accompany the body on the flight. The funeral will be held in Los Angeles on Tuesday, the friends said.

Mr. Crosby, 73, died here on Friday after finishing a round of golf.

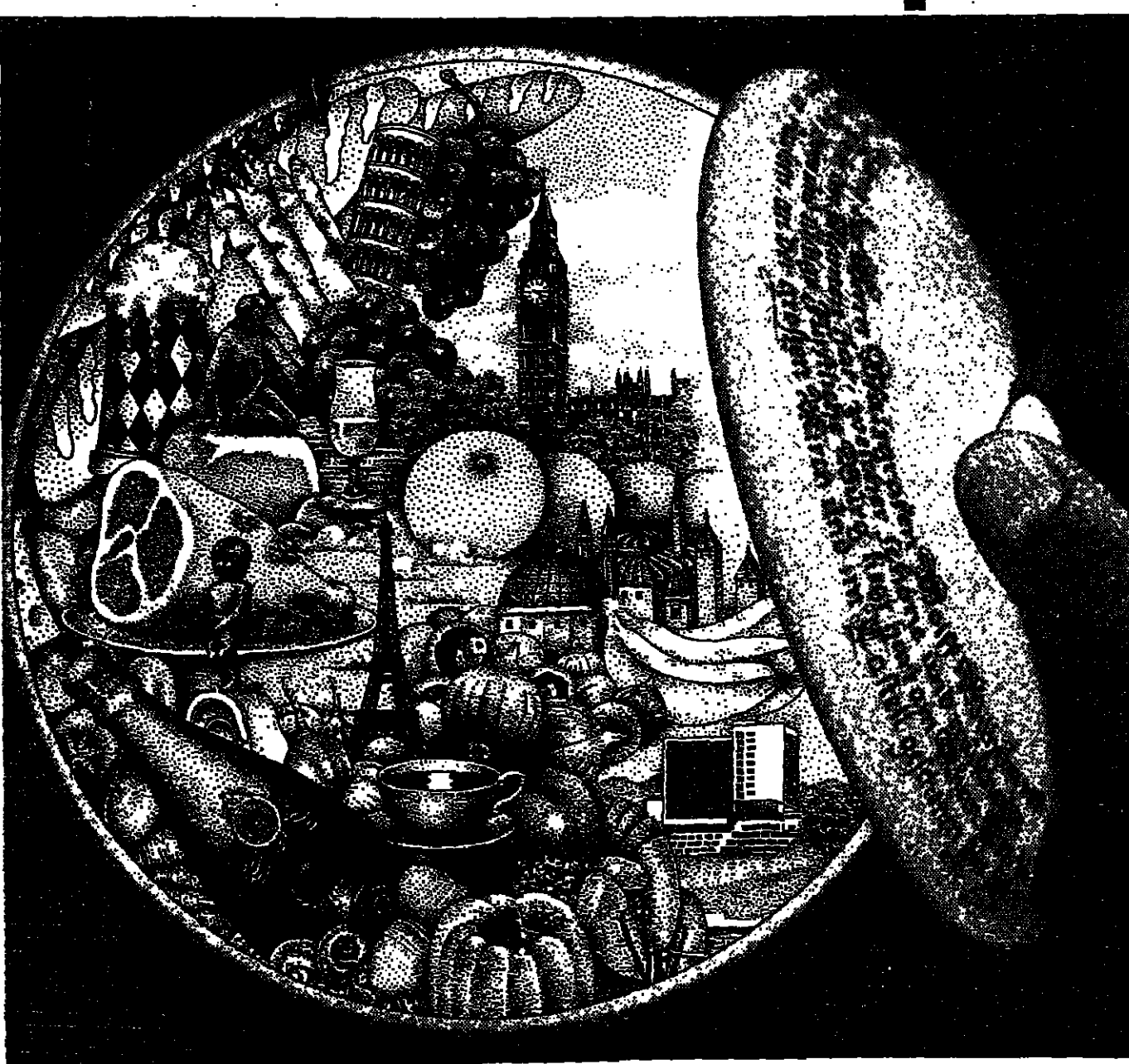
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Net Lib	15	24	5%	5%	47 1/2	Sec A	50	5	44	44 1/2	

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S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Crédit Suisse White Weld Limited
Deutsche Bank	First Boston (Europe) Limited
Aktiengesellschaft	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
Dresdner Bank	
Aktiengesellschaft	
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates you can find the major currencies in the national currencies each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gld	Sfr	S. Afr.	U.S.
Amsterdam	3.3591	4.7650	100.90	50.16	27.255	6.8670	108.41	38.29
Buenos Aires	21.41	62.52	15.3560	7.3050	4.0925	14.5680	—	51.81
Frankfurt	2.2735	4.0450	—	48.80	3.5647	93.57	—	37.30
London	1.75785	—	4.0233	5.5725	155.63	4.3999	62.80	10.7075
Madrid	56.855	155.85	386.34	181.80	—	3.6931	34.56	358.50
Mexico	4.6935	8.735	215.97	5.5005	123.300	13.6700	312.40	78.53
Zurich	2.2765	4.0291	100.00	46.903	0.25877	93.56	6.4321	—

The following are local values on the London foreign exchange market:
 Danish krona: 6.1000; Escudo: 40.57; Israeli: 10.333; Peeseta: 84.126; Schilling: 16.455; Sw krona: 4.7873; Yen: 253.10; Norwegian: 4.6785; Pta. mark: 4.1260;
 Belgian franc: 35.248; Hong Kong: 5.48916; Singapore: 3.43322; Canadian: 1.49745.

(*) Commercial; (†) Units at 100; (‡) Units at 1,000; (¶) Units or 10,000.
 (x) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

1 Again

In 1975, the third consecutive year of the US Airline Passengers Association again named American Airlines the frequent flyer's No. 1 choice for domestic air travel in the U.S.A.

Now, in 1977, Opinion Research Corporation Survey of 513 US Executives also named American Airlines the No. 1 choice.

All these experienced travellers KNOW what good airline service is all about.



American Airlines

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank bank- foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.									
<p>Amsterdam 4.2565 4.2565 100.00 50.18¹ 27.2255 14.580 8.680² 10.414³ 58.20⁴ Brussels (a) 35.41 62.10 15.5650 7.5350 4.0925 — 15.51 55.25 Frankfurt 2.2745 2.2745 40.68 2.5643 93.37¹ 8.423 69.72 37.82 London (a) 12.12 12.12 4.6775 4.6775 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 Paris 5.0525 5.0525 155.85 181.50 — 352.31 34.96 338.50 144.40 The Netherlands 4.65125 8.2735 215.99¹ 5.3005 10.8250 31.6700 312.450 78.850 Zurich 2.6025 2.6025 46.565 46.565 2.9000 2.9000 2.9000 2.9000</p>									
<p>1. In national currencies. 2. Units at 100. 3. Units at 1,000. 4. Units at 10,000. (a) Commercial franc. (b) Units at 100. (c) Units at 1,000. (d) Units at 10,000.</p>									

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No. 1 choice for domestic air travel in the U.S.A.		No. 1 choice for international air travel in the U.S.A.	
New in 1977, Opinion Research Corporation Survey of 513 US Executives also named American Airlines the No. 1 choice.		New in 1977, Opinion Research Corporation Survey of 513 US Executives also named American Airlines the No. 1 choice.	
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No. 1 choice for domestic air travel in the U.S.A.		No. 1 choice for domestic air travel in the U.S.A.	
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All these experienced travellers KNOW what good airline service is all about.		All these experienced travellers KNOW what good airline service is all about.	

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Schack E	78	4	9%	34%	-
Schoen	30	10	9	7	4%
Scholl Inc	72	13%	12%	14%	Vr
Schoon A	40	67	16%	10%	-
Scove	0	1%	1%	1%	4%
Schnitt A	684	2	11-16	2%	A-10
Scripps Inn					

SCS/US	136	119			
Verizon M	26	26	25		
Sealed: Ar	26	234	119	71	11
Seaway: Pd	270	28	26		34
Secur: Arm	500	27	135	154	
Sec: Comm	126	17	15	13	19

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Bombs Thrown

Barcelona Policemen Hurt Demonstration by Leftists

BRID, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Eight police officers were injured last night during a demonstration by extreme leftists for Catalonia's independence, police said. The demonstrators threw more than 100 bombs. They did not say how many demonstrators were injured.

Barcelona incidents occurred on the 37th anniversary of the execution by a Francoist squad of Luis Companys, the pre-Civil War president of Catalonia, the autonomous government.

Police said that other demonstrators had been authorized and said peacefully. But about 100 took over the downtown Plaza de San Jaime, shouting for total amnesty and Catalonia's independence.

Police said that the demonstrators threw rocks and fire when police tried to scatter them. They burned cars and set several fires, the police said. The police statement said

officers then fired flares and rubber bullets.

Meanwhile, in the Madrid suburb of Pozuelo, the site of weeklong leftist-led protests and violence connected with demands that bus fares to Madrid be lowered by 25 per cent, Civil Guards scattered more than 2,000 demonstrators. There were also demonstrations today in Madrid and Seville.

A crowd estimated at 500,000 attended a Communist picnic in Madrid to hear Spanish and international pop stars and a speech by Communist party chief Santiago Carrillo.

In Seville, more than 100,000 persons marched through the city center in a protest against unemployment and inflation. The demonstration was organized by leftist labor unions.

Recent opinion polls have shown that Spain has moved to the left since the June 15 general elections, which were won by the Union of the Democratic Center of Premier Adolfo Suarez. But the combined popular vote of the leftist parties was about 30 per cent. The polls indicate that the left would win a majority if elections were held now.

Carlist Prince to Return
MADRID, Oct. 16 (AP).—Prince Carlos Hugo de Borbon, 47, the Carlist pretender to the Spanish throne, who has been banned from Spain for nine years, will return Oct. 29, the Carlist party has announced. The prince will attend the fourth congress of the Carlist party that will begin on Oct. 30.

Portillo Finishes His Visit to Spain

MADRID, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today ended a nine-day state visit that symbolized complete reconciliation between Spain and Mexico, which had opposed the Franco regime.

Before Mr. Portillo left for Mexico, a joint communiqué said the two nations have agreed on an outline for close economic, technological and cultural cooperation. The communiqué said King Juan Carlos has accepted an invitation from Mr. Portillo to visit Mexico.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries, broken after Gen. Francisco Franco seized power in the 1936-39 Civil War, were resumed earlier this year following the dissolution of the Mexican-based Spanish Republican government in exile.

DOCS



President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal delivers speech at assembly opening in Lisbon.

Eanes Warns He May Assume Emergency Powers

LISBON, Oct. 16 (AP).—President Antonio Ramalho Eanes said yesterday that he would not hesitate to assume wide emergency powers, backed by military authority, if the political parties fail to solve the economic crisis that has brought Portuguese democracy near collapse.

Gen. Eanes appealed to political, labor, industrial and social

factious to unite to save the country's 14-month-old democracy, following 48 years of rightist dictatorship. He said that he was reluctant to substitute his power for normal democratic processes, but "manipulation, demagoguery, inefficiency, corruption and indiscipline" must end.

Addressing the opening of the second parliamentary session under Socialist Premier Mario Soares, Gen. Eanes gave what political observers said was his clearest warning so far that he would not permit the country to fall into chaos. He said that he would act to safeguard democracy and added, "We have very little time."

Emergency Meeting

Shortly after Gen. Eanes's half-hour speech, Mr. Soares called his Cabinet into an emergency meeting to consider 1978 budget proposals. A spokesman for the Premier praised the speech as an expression of confidence in the Cabinet.

Diego Freitas do Amaral, leader of the conservative Social Democratic center, took a different view. In an apparent reference to opposition, calls for a

Sickness Forces Hillary Airlift From Himalayas

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Sir Edmund Hillary, the conqueror of Mount Everest in 1953, was evacuated yesterday from a Himalayan mountain camp because of altitude sickness, an Indian Air Force spokesman said. Sir Edmund, 57, who was on an expedition with his 23-year-old son, Peter Hillary, was flown to a military hospital in central India. The spokesman said Sir Edmund was suffering from pulmonary edema, an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the lungs. Sir Edmund became sick Friday on Narain Parbat peak at the 17,000-foot level.

The Hillary expedition set out in August in three jet-powered boats up the Ganges River from the Bay of Bengal to the source of the river in the Himalayas. The expedition ran into difficulty with rapid snowfalls and on Sept. 28 the attempt had to be abandoned when the boats were unable to get around a 10-foot waterfall at Nandprayag, about 170 miles northeast of New Delhi. The team continued on foot in an attempt to climb 19,656-foot Narain Parbat peak. That attempt also was scrapped last week.

Raid on Mozambique Denied by Rhodesia

SALESBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Rhodesia has denied allegations by Mozambique radio that its aircraft and troops attacked the northern province of Tete last week.

"These unsubstantiated statements are further evidence of previous attempts to increase tension along Rhodesia's borders," military headquarters said. "The claims are again categorically denied."

coalition, he said that he hoped the Socialists would now recognize that they must cooperate with other parties.

Mr. Soares's Cabinet, lacking a majority in the Assembly of the Republic, has governed by bargaining votes with the three smaller main parties, the centrist Social Democrats, the CDS and the Communists. The government is coming under increasing fire as inflation mounts over 30 per cent, production falters, unemployment remains high and Portugal is increasingly in debt to its Western allies.

Snake Mailing Probed in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Britain's Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is investigating the illegal practice of sending live snakes through the mail, it said yesterday.

The society began its investigation after a boy who ordered a two-foot-long yellow rat snake received it through the post in an unventilated six-inch-long cardboard box.

The dealer, who did not declare the package's contents on the outside, was subsequently fined £25 (£42). A society spokesman, saying this practice had gone on for years, commented that "the post office would not accept these packages if they knew what was in them."

2 Poles Arrested, Freed

WARSAW, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Two members of the Polish section of Amnesty International were arrested and released today after two hours of interrogation by police, one of them said.

More Than \$40 Billion

Debts of Soviet Allies to West Are Growing

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP).—Since 1973, the debt of the Soviet Union and its European allies to Western banks and governments has quadrupled to more than \$40 billion.

This growing burden—a new development in the history of East-West relations—is viewed with concern by some economists. They believe that several Communist countries could have serious trouble meeting their obligations by 1980. This, in turn, could have repercussions on détente and Western foreign policy.

However, that view is not shared by representatives of 15 leading U.S. commercial banks who met at the Commerce Department last week for the latest of a series of regular meetings to monitor the Communist debt situation.

Government sources said bankers felt the Communist debt posed no problem at its present level and probably could be expanded considerably. However, that view has been questioned recently by some private economists.

Could Reach \$80 Billion

Predictions are that Communist credit obligations could reach between \$70 billion and \$80 billion by 1980. These countries have been running sizable trade deficits with the West ever since East-West trade began to grow rapidly in 1972.

A recent article in Foreign Affairs quarterly by Richard Portes cited Poland as a country that may have trouble paying off its Western debts on time at the end of the decade.

Mr. Portes, a professor of economics at the University of London, wrote that while Poland has substantial reserves of copper, coal and sulfur, "only a very large increase in the price of copper would offer any real hope" that the country could repay the debts on time by 1980.

Mr. Portes also wrote that several of Poland's dollar-earning exports, such as furniture and textiles, will meet resistance here and in other countries attempting to protect jobs of domestic workers in those industries.

East German Problems

He also cited coming problems in East Germany, which faces a "dangerously high debt/export ratio."

U.S. officials involved with East-West trade do not believe the situation is serious yet, but they concede that the financial pressures on the Communist countries are likely to mount. The President's International Economic Report, published in

January, declares that it is doubtful the Communist countries can close the trade gap soon and says it is evident that the debt cannot be expanded indefinitely to finance imports.

Western banks have extended loans to the Communist countries at rates reserved for low-risk customers. For instance, Hungary recently received a seven-year, \$200-million loan in dollars from Europe at only 1 per cent more than the rate at which banks lend to each other.

Rates Considered Justified

Western bankers say these rates are justified because they believe the Soviet Union eventually would pay off the loans of its allies rather than allow them to default. Of the \$39-billion debt at the end of last year, \$25 billion was attributed to the East Europeans and only \$14 billion to the Soviet Union.

West Europeans lent the bulk of this money. About one

quarter of the total is from West Germany. If the East Europeans were forced for financial reasons to curb their trade with the West, whole sectors of the West German economy would be adversely affected.

Only about \$3 billion of the loans are from the United States, almost all of it from commercial banks.

The concern of economists is that, starting in about 1980, many of the loans extended to the Communist countries come due at about the same time.

When developing countries have had difficulty paying debts, they often have been aided by loans from the International Monetary Fund, which imposes stringent requirements as a precondition of assistance. However, none of the East European countries except Romania belongs to the Fund, and officials say those countries' central planners would not accept directives from outside organizations or banks.

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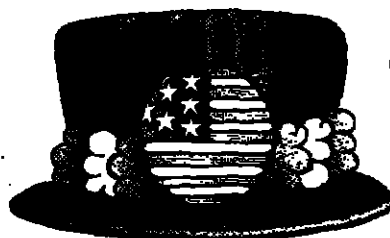
Succulent, full of flavour and quite irresistible for the true beef eater, a Rib Room cut is several cuts above the rest.

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Or as our American friends would say, "You'd better believe it!"

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What would Switzerland be without its excursions?

The majestic 12,000-footers with their perpetual snows, the sweet, grass-green hills sprinkled with cows, the dreamy blue lakes you would love to drink from (and could) — by now these are proverbially symbolic of Switzerland.

But it would be a pity to forget in our

excitement the slightly remoter destinations. The Pyramids of Giza, the New York World Trade Center, the reclining Buddha of Wat Po in Bangkok, the Sugarloaf in Rio all have their special charm — to mention but four of eighty-seven idyllic spots that you can reach in short order via the well-

known Swiss haulage concern called Swissair. For its guests it keeps seeking out new, interesting specks on the map of this world.

In 1977 alone it turned up three specialties for the exploration-minded: Sofia, Ankara, and Linz on the Danube.

In short, on your next trip to Switzerland it's worth including one of these incidental excursions. Particularly since the 87 are not widely known as Swiss excursions.



Another Life for SALT

The United States and the Soviet Union appear to be moving toward a sensible compromise on the next agreement to limit strategic nuclear arms. It builds on the first SALT accord, which expired this month but has been voluntarily kept in force pending the next pact. It falls well short of proposals that Secretary of State Vance took to Moscow in March for comprehensive reductions in strategic weapons. The Soviet leaders took offense at that sudden detour from the path of previous negotiations—and at the apparent advantages the United States proposed for itself. So the Carter administration wisely moved back to the principles worked out by Presidents Ford and Brezhnev at Vladivostok in 1974 and in subsequent talks, to achieve the present compromise.

It may take weeks to work out the details, but the outlines of the new agreement are now known. It would establish what the first SALT treaty, concluded in 1972, failed to achieve, to the consternation of many in Congress: equal arms limits for both sides. Each nation would be restricted to about 2,000 long-range missiles and bombers. Of these, no more than 1,330 could carry multiple warheads (if missiles) or Cruise missiles (if bombers). And of the 1,330 multiple weapons, no more than about 1,200 could be ballistic missiles and only about 800 could be land-based missiles.

Such limits within limits within limits were devised to accommodate concessions by both sides. To reach the first, overall limit, the Soviet Union would have to scrap about 200 of the missiles or bombers permitted by the Vladivostok accords. Under the second limit, if it kept all multistage missiles, the United States would be able to install up to 2,400 Cruise missiles on 120 bombers—a formidable force but only half the number the Air Force wants. And under the third limit, the Russians would have to put about one-third of their multiple missiles on submarines, a retaliatory force, not nearly as worrisome to American planners as large and land-based weapons with a first-strike potential.

This limitation would apply until 1985. A separate protocol, valid for only three years, would deal with a number of other controversial issues: limiting the range of permissible Cruise missiles and the number of "heavy" missiles within the permitted mix, and banning the deployment of new weapons systems. The production of Soviet Backfire supersonic bombers would also be curbed in some agreed manner.

Some Americans are likely to question the failure to place even tougher restrictions on the Backfire and the Soviet SS-18 missile. But neither weapon has turned out to be as menacing as was once supposed. In limited numbers, the Backfire adds relatively little to the Soviet ability to penetrate the virtually nonexistent American air defenses; it would more likely be used against targets in Western Europe, for which it was designed. And the SS-18 appears to be less dangerous than the somewhat smaller but more reliable SS-19. And the proposed limit on the number of land-based missiles with multiple warheads would constrain those more worrisome weapons.

Hawks and doves alike will join in deploring the retreat from the proposals Mr. Vance took to Moscow in March. Some will argue that only if Moscow accepts drastic overall reductions in strategic weapons should Washington now limit its options in any way. More dovish critics will complain that the agreement scarcely affects the process by which the superpowers are acquiring ever more potent strategic arsenals; that, instead, it merely codifies the present pattern of arms competition.

But this less-than-perfect agreement is preferable to no agreement. The substantial reductions envisioned by President Carter last March should be the goal of the next round of negotiations, and these would be hopelessly burdened by the absence of another transitional treaty. The accord now taking shape will keep the two powers in close touch on strategic issues and should prevent the worst suspicions from spinning the arms race out of control.

Important questions will remain unresolved. The three-year protocol inside the eight-year agreement is meant to buy time for negotiation, yet to hasten their consideration. But the accord will leave both sides with forces that are broadly comparable in their ability to inflict devastation and in their potential insecurity against a disabling first strike. That provides an important guarantee against the escalation of conflict in case of crisis. And it reinforces one of the basic principles of the nuclear era: that despite all the talk about waging a "controlled" nuclear war, the only practical function of the properly limited nuclear forces of the superpowers is deterrence against attack.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bing Crosby

Although he was born Harry Lillis Crosby, the millions of people around the world who could instantly recognize that smoooooth baritone knew him by more endearing names: Bing, Der Bingle, The Groaner, Le Bing. And though Bing Crosby died Friday on a golf course in Spain at the age of 73, there lives Bing the legend: the casual, pipe-smoking, glib-lipped father-figure in the flamboyant attire.

To today's small children, perhaps, he may be best known as the dad with all that orange juice for his family in the TV ads—or as the name of a golf tournament. His original bub-bub-bub-a-bub, croon-and-whistle renditions of "When the Blue of the Night Meets the Gold of the Day" and other ballads may ring funny in the ears of rock-too gentle, perhaps, too sentimental for today's young. But the time was when young people fell in love—and people of all ages did their Christmas shopping—to his accompaniment. For a full half century, he was one of those rare, enduring super-entertainers of show business who somehow manage to capture—and hold—entire generations of fans.

The Crosby singing style slid with ease through so many music modes, from his perennials, "Silent Night" and "White Christ-

mas," through the delightful silliness of the "Road" pictures with his pal Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour and later to stompin' Dixieland fun with Louis Armstrong in "High Society." Just as effortlessly as he seemed to glide into any kind of music, Bing adapted to all the forms that entertainment was to take, from phonograph record sales of more than 300 million through nearly 60 movies (an Oscar for "Going My Way") and on into households via television specials.

Behind his cool, well-now-looky-here demeanor was a hard-working man of many talents. He was a successful business executive, a sportsman-entrepreneur, a father of two families (four children by Dixie Lee, who died in 1952, and three by Kathy Grant). And while he did not make a big fuss about it, he was also apparently a considerable philanthropist.

But most of all, Bing Crosby was your reliable family friend, ever available and able to make everyone around him feel comfortable. That's why you wanted to believe that he'd somehow be around forever—and why, thanks to a rich legacy of recorded performances, we rather think he will be.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Fighting Terrorism

The moment has come for all nations to understand that they cannot fight terrorism in isolation, that they must elaborate together a battle method against this flood, that they have the obligation to ban from the civilized world the countries which serve as territory of asylum for criminals.

Young terrorists have political convictions. But that is only an alibi. Their real problem is themselves: a fascination for death—their own and others—which surpasses their convictions. The fact that those of another world—you and me—cede to their blackmail can only amuse them, fill them with savage joy. And incite them to begin again.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

The Queen's Trip

The Queen, whose visit earlier this year to Northern Ireland was intended to reinforce the threatened unity of her kingdom, now faces in Canada a spectacle of almost equal rife and bitterness at the end of her jubilee travels.

Tension and tempers are so high over French Quebec's drive to break away from the rest of Canada that it has been decided she should remain in the federal capital, Ottawa, for almost the whole of her visit. It is to be hoped that her speech from the throne there can do something toward preventing this old commonwealth country from tearing itself apart.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 17, 1902

NEW YORK—"Great must be the relief experienced by the American people over the practical solution of the coal-strike question, and great their gratitude to President Roosevelt, who, in the face of the greatest difficulties, succeeded in obtaining the consent of both sides of the controversy to the appointment of a commission of arbitration. The main problem has been solved, namely the immediate welfare of the people of the United States, who must have fuel." New York Herald.

Fifty Years Ago

October 17, 1927

SHANGHAI—There are more cabarets in this city of 2,000,000 inhabitants, with 100,000 foreign population, than there are in London, Paris, Berlin and New York combined. From any point in the International Settlement there is a cabaret "just around the corner." They range from rich roof gardens, where aristocratic residents gather, to dimly lit, cheap dancing halls, where sailors of all nations meet and quarrel. Most of the dancing girls are Chinese and Russian.



'Energy Program, Jobs, Inflation, Trade Balance—
Just a Minute, Jimmy, You're Going too Fast!'

Greece's Anti-American Virus

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—Americans are welcome here in a personal and unofficial way and U.S. tourists, airplanes and ships are received with open arms. There have been no recent violent incidents, such as stone-throwing mobs seeking to wreck the U.S. Embassy or murderers slaying U.S. officials. Nevertheless, U.S. policy is widely disliked by Greeks and, from an official viewpoint, we are about as unpopular here as we are (officially) in Turkey.

The "American issue" does not feature greatly in the forthcoming national elections. Yet Washington should pray that Premier Karamanlis does well and emerges a clear-cut victor; equally, that the Panhellenic Socialist (Pasek) party of Andreas Papandreu does badly.

Oddly enough, Papandreu boasts the singular distinction among prominent Greek politicians of being a former U.S. citizen. He renounced this citizenship and returned here after World War II, quickly entering politics in the party then controlled by his late father, George Papandreu.

Chauvinism

Ever since he has taken pains to prove his chauvinism by assuming anti-U.S. postures. One can cite a few quotes from the record: "There is the question of good and bad Americans..." When this country was under German occupation (which he didn't experience), "how much desire was there among Greek citizens to make a distinction between good and bad Germans?"

Or, "Foreign policy is not shaped even by the [U.S.] president. It is shaped by a complex, all-powerful network of the Establishment, and if the President opposes it, he may pay even with his life."

Or, "The American citizen—and I must add with emphasis, in particular, the worker—is very conservative and was the sup-

porter of the intervention policy in Vietnam. The hardest supporters of the tough stand on Vietnam were the labor class and, particularly, the strongest and most revolutionary youth of America had to be faced, use was made of the organized unions of building workers who handled the job."

Calming Influence

Karamanlis is of another stamp, more moderate, open-minded and pro-American. When he returned here from voluntary Paris exile in 1974, after the junta of the colonels collapsed, he found U.S.-Greek relations explosive. He calmed things down considerably in the past three years but he is under pressure from rabble-rousers trying to fan anti-U.S. passions. There have been several incidents embarrassing his effort to cool things: none important, but more irritating here than Washington seemingly realizes. In no particular order:

(1) William Schaefele, nominated ambassador to Athens, made statements before a U.S. Senate hearing that were not ill-intended but sounded so here because they were distorted and gave even government members a suspicious that the State Department harbors anti-Greek prejudices. Schaefele is unlikely ever to be received by Athens as an envoy.

(2) Although Greece is far more concerned about its Aegean air-sea-and-land relations with Turkey than it is with Cyprus, even pro-Americans are fed up with the fact that there was virtually no U.S. reaction when Turkey invaded Cyprus for the second time (August, 1974) while Kissinger and Colaghan were actually discussing the first invasion in Geneva with the Greeks and Turks.

(3) Because Washington links military aid to Turkey or Greece with the availability of bases in each country and because this formula has been further tied to Cyprus, Athens feels an insupportable mass has been created. One result is that, while Greece has initiated a new U.S. bases accord with Washington, it hasn't yet signed it; nor is there any assurance that a new Karamanlis government, after the November elections, will do so.

Athens believes that a bilateral base deal must be justified for mutual defense under NATO and doesn't have to be tied to what is tantamount to financial rent. Such a formula (against which Greece warned the United States) could subject the United States to blackmail for many years from many allies. Moreover, indirectly the accords are linked to non-NATO, nonaligned Cyprus.

What puzzles official Greece—and involves it, because it finds itself joining so many other nations in this attitude—is that the United States was a recognized benefactor to the entire world and now much of that world has turned against it. Why? Is the United States more dangerous to friends than enemies?

Such disturbing undercurrents of speculation can be found in quarters that are still loyal to Washington and to the North Atlantic Alliance and that detect the blatant emotional anti-Americanism of Papandreu. But, as in Turkey, the virus infection has spread. Washington might be well advised to seek new methods of curing it.

On the Playing Fields of Puny-Uni

By George F. Will

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, Ill.—Some people look at central Illinois and see only "the broad green fields that nourish our land." I see the scene of my athletic triumphs.

In what are called "the formative years" of adolescence, I played basketball (occasionally, I played tennis) and I was a member of the University of Illinois High School, known by rivals (not that we inspired rivalry) as "Puny-Uni." Uni was infested with the children of University of Illinois faculty, so it had a bizarre student body that did not appreciate sport as preparation for life, and did not believe that, as coaches like to say, you are supposed to die a little with each defeat.

Matter for Concern
A basketball coach once said of his team, "We're short, but we're slow." That description fit our team. We almost never won. We did beat one school twice, and it immediately consolidated with a larger school.

It is comforting that some things do not change: Uni last won a basketball game on Feb. 16, 1974, 69 games ago. But this lack of athletic fervor is a matter for public concern. If it is true that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, then Uni is not doing its bit to win the next battle of Waterloo.

By contrast, on the playing fields of Dubuque, Iowa, a chicken recently was part of the game plan for building fervor. To inspire his team against its rival, the Golden Eagles, the coach painted a chicken gold and released it at a sort of rally. In the ensuing excitement, the chicken suffered trauma, physical and spiritual, and had to be destroyed. The coach has apologized.

Actually, the chicken may not have been the first casualty of the pursuit of athletic excellence. In a recent issue of "Esquire," Roy Blount Jr., a marvelous sportswriter, reported being told about a University of Alabama football player who went before some freshmen players with a live squirrel. He proceeded to demolish the creature, exclaiming, "This is what you've got to do to win."

A spokesman for Alabama says he's never heard about that. The story may be apocryphal, but it is the sort of legend that endures because it is not much—if any—crazier than reality. Blount's subject was Paul ("Be Good or Be Gone") Bryant, Alabama's football coach, most commonly called Bear. The Bear is glib at finding out if there is "blood or spit" in a boy's veins. When he was at Texas A&M, 88 of 115 players quit by the end of his first spring practice.

Blount also reports a story about Adolf Rupp, former basketball coach at the University of Kentucky. The story has been told by Ed Beck, who once for Rupp and now is a mild serving a less severe master. In a 1958 playoff game, Rupp tackled a dismal first-year player in the dressing room placed towels in front of chairs and told his starlets to sit.

"Beck!" he shouted at "You are a (blankety-blank) no-good (blankety-blank) brought you up here from G when you were a wimpy chump. I have given you and sweat trying to make something respectable out of you. I have failed. There's no can do about that now."

"But what really burns is that I have fed you for years. You have eaten our lucky table for four years we have wasted every I And now, right here in this big room while you are in NCAA championship, I want to vomit up every bite of you have eaten at the Uni of Kentucky."

Rupp addressed all five similar vein, and all to comply. Kentucky won the and the championship.

That, Blount says, is distasteful, perhaps less so than multiple choice, machine-made, mass-produced ways in some universities teach humanities. And Blount "What if people were educated as sociology as hard as are in football? Pretty either there wouldn't be an sociologists, or they would worth something."

I don't know if Blount rest, but I do know this: other Napoleon takes a bit another battle of Waterloo may be able to handle it, us from Puny-Uni, but he hands full with the formed by Rupp and the

Letters

U.S. Tax Fallout

Sen. Ribicoff's proposed bill, intended to relieve the U.S. expatriate of some of the harsher effects of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (H.R. 2838), is welcome, but it does not go far enough. No effort is made to retain the all-important Foreign Earned Income Exclusion and other overseas taxpayer "loopholes." Additionally, in trying to soften the blow (in this case, the taxation of various allowances), the Ribicoff measure tacitly accepts the whole unfortunate regulatory structure passed into law at the end of the last administration.

The arguments against the new law (and in favor of retention of the wicked old "tax breaker") have become so familiar to your pages as to be trite. Of all of the points, the most telling, it seems to me, and the saddest for our country, is the fact that inevitably the new laws will result in a decline in the number of Americans living and working abroad.

Why is this so sad? Because one of the hallmarks of a great and powerful nation is the widespread presence of its nationals in international commerce. U.S. businessmen abroad are far more important (as Sen. Fulbright once pointed out) than soldiers or "military advisers."

Oil drillers (particularly) are better than CIA agents. Computer programmers count for more than cultural attachés. The U.S. overseas civilian force, the nation's private sector abroad, should be subsidized, not penalized. Sen. Ribicoff and his colleagues must be persuaded of the importance, to our world position, of a U.S. expatriate presence.

R. M. HELLER
Athens.

Nazi Victims
Re the Chris Matthews article from Rome (Herald, Sept. 24) concerning the status of the martyr-dead at the hands of Herbert Kappler, Nazi commander at the time, and recently an escapee from an Italian prison:

Mr. Matthews stated that the victims of the Ardeatine cave massacre were "partisans," giving the impression to the public that they were armed fighters against Nazi oppression. Since it is a known fact that all the victims without exception were men, women and children picked up off the streets of Rome, at random, in reprisal for a partisan attack on Nazi soldiers, I feel it is not only a slur on the innocent dead, but a slanted phrase placing the onus of their own deaths on themselves.

B. SIMCOE
Goteborg, Sweden.

View of Brzezinski

I was bothered by a couple of statements in Jonathan Powell's interview with Zbigniew Brzezinski (Herald, Oct. 10). He says that "... it is wrong for the United States to engage in direct interference in domestic affairs of other countries..." and that "its [South Africa's] values, its social arrangements are out of keeping with the spirit and moral imperatives of our time."

To put things in such a tentative and uncommitted way, instead of saying that it is wrong to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries, that it is wrong to deny fundamental rights to the vast majority of a population, indicates the same inability to take a genuine moral position that was so evident in the previous administration (not to mention all other governments everywhere).

Why must Brzezinski be so grudging with the moral judgment? "Out of keeping with the spirit and moral imperatives" is the same old double-talk we've always had. Despite Mr. Carter's pronouncements to the contrary, it seems that expediency still rules and that moral judgments are to be offered only shakily, smothered in equivocal language, to be more easily disregarded later.

ALLEN SALTER.
Strasbourg.

Energy Alarm Falling On Deaf Ears in U.S.

By James Reston

SAN FRANCISCO—When the President of the United States and the big oil boys start tossing thunderbolts at each other, that's the time to get out of Washington and across the continent as fast as possible.

It's also probably the best way to understand why there's so much disagreement on energy policy, among other things. For the country is just too damn big, diverse and rich to imagine itself running out of gas or anything else.

Shortages? The evidence is clear on the surface that it is our surpluses and not our shortages that are choking and strangling us.

The end of the American frontier? Why, outside of a few little piddling strips of humanity along the coasts and around the Great Lakes, one has the impression, while vanishing the continent, that the whole country is almost empty and unconquered.

In Washington, the tussle between Mr. Carter and the oil barons sounded like the opening shots in a long war, but it took place at 7:30 in the morning out here and at that time of day in these parts drivers cutting down to 55 miles per hour would probably be arrested for obstructing traffic.

Besides, the farther you get from Washington the more you realize that politics doesn't rate very high on the scale of popular American interests, especially at the end of the pro baseball and the beginning of the pro football seasons.

For the moment, Sparky Lyle's television rating is higher than Jimmy Carter's, and the popular question out here is not whether America is running out of gas but whether the Yankees are running out of pitchers.

And that, of course, is what drives Jimmy Carter out of his peanut-pokin' cool. He blames the oil companies and the oil companies blame him. The press blames the Congress and the Congress blames the press. In fact, everybody is blamed but the American people, who are obviously at the bottom of this whole unnecessary mess.

When the Arabs shut off the gas, we go crazy, and when Jimmy Carter tells us the independence and even the security of the country will be at stake if we don't cut the waste, we go flailing at 70 miles an hour.

Behind all this amiable American confidence, however, are two serious questions: How to persuade a vast continental people to take reasonable precautions for their own future? And how to get effective action in the Senate of

the United States, where a determined minority, with the quiescence of an indifferent divided public, can hamstring both a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress?

It can be argued, of course, that his concept of an effective energy policy, President Carter was "complicated," and in his management of this legislation he at first too neglectful of Senate and finally too one-sided, his severe criticism of the companies.

But this is by nature a lishly complicated subject, even if he didn't stroke all egos in the Senate—a formal task—this does not relieve it of its duty to pass legislation equal to the magnitude of the problem.

After all, the business of oil companies is to make money and the business of the President and the Congress is to make law.

In this as in other controversies, Mr. Carter's backswing has better than his followthrough. He has defined the energy problem in the starkest terms, even the dullest of senators understood. The problem is so much that his definition of crisis has been disproven as his prescription is sour meat for a nation of drivers mad for gasoline.

He said, in effect, that we are greedy and reckless. Prices have gone up "dramatically," he observed; there was "war profiteering"; and "this, develop with the passing into the biggest rip-off in history."

Simple Language
This is fairly simple language. Mr. Carter has done every except mount a horse and alarm in the night that Arabs are coming, but all ports have almost doubled in years and the United States imports more oil than all European countries combined top of our own substantial production.

Clearly, the President at the time had come to startle people into attention—but here in the sunshine, the little evidence that he has ceased so far.

On the day Mr. Carter's fighting back, sales of gas by the nation's big four oil firms were up 15.1 per cent the same period a year ago.

So it's little wonder the President started shouting at window. His clutch has slipping for months, and he to tighten it up or get run

هنا من الشرق

Despite Nobel Sweeps

U.S. Science Seen As Beginning to Slip

By Bruce L.R. Smith

NEW YORK—There are some sobering questions to be asked about American science beyond those raised in the fresh public debate over the future of DNA research, over laser and over artificial sweeteners. Whatever the outcry over these scientific disputes, an essential element in this debate is largely missing: What ought to be our national investment in our scientific future?

The Federal investment in total research and development stands at \$24.7 billion annually. Valid arguments can be made on each side about whether this total investment, or any aspect of it, is sufficient or excessive. But what is too little realized is that today's scientific triumphs rest largely on science investments in talent, facilities and equipment made a decade or more ago. Time—often long periods while a field ripens—remains an essential element of scientific discovery. The practical development of fusion energy and the elimination of cancer cannot be guaranteed, but clearly can only come with time and public tolerance for the unpredictability of basic research findings.

In measurements of the nation's scientific capabilities, the evidence has often turned out to be ambiguous, and thus carries no immediate or dramatic public appeal. Last year's remarkable sweep of the Nobel Prizes by America and this year's award would seem again to confirm our scientific primacy. But new evidence is beginning to show that we may have passed our scientific high-water mark and are now slipping.

The United States' share of scientific papers published in the world from 1965 to 1973 has dropped in many fields: to 21.2 per cent in chemistry, 49.9 per cent in physics, 79.2 to 74.4 per cent in biology, 35.8 to 30.8 in systematic biology.

The number of patents awarded to United States individuals and corporations rose from 1960 to 1971, and then fell (and, since 1972, patents awarded by other countries in United States citizens have declined). Constant

dollar expenditures for basic research by the government declined by 15 per cent between 1968 and 1976. The number of grants awarded to university scientists has declined in many fields (the National Science Foundation's chemistry division awarded 442 grants in 1970 and 285 in 1975). Significantly, research has appeared to become less speculative and venturesome than in the 1960s, and many researchers seem drawn to relatively safe and predictable avenues of inquiry.

Young Blood

Perhaps worse, there is a diminished flow of young blood entering scientific ranks in some fields because of declining research opportunities for young scientists. Between 1970 and 1974, graduate enrollment dropped by almost 18 per cent in the physical sciences. The median age of university scientists has already increased from 41 to 44 between 1968 and 1973, and will continue to rise steadily over the next decade.

And laboratory instrumentation is deteriorating in many universities without much hope of adequate maintenance, modernization, or replacement. Federal investment in research and development plant dropped 77 per cent from a peak of \$126 million in 1965 to a low of \$26 million in 1974 (and increased only slightly in 1975).

University science has suffered because of slackened federal support for such vital programs, and the consequences are only now beginning to suggest more permanent and worrisome damage. The 1960s were characterized by a close relationship between expanding academic science and increasing graduate enrollments and faculty, and academic science flourished. Potential conflicts and multiple objectives were concealed by the general expansion, but an eroding science support base has now forced many such problems to the surface.

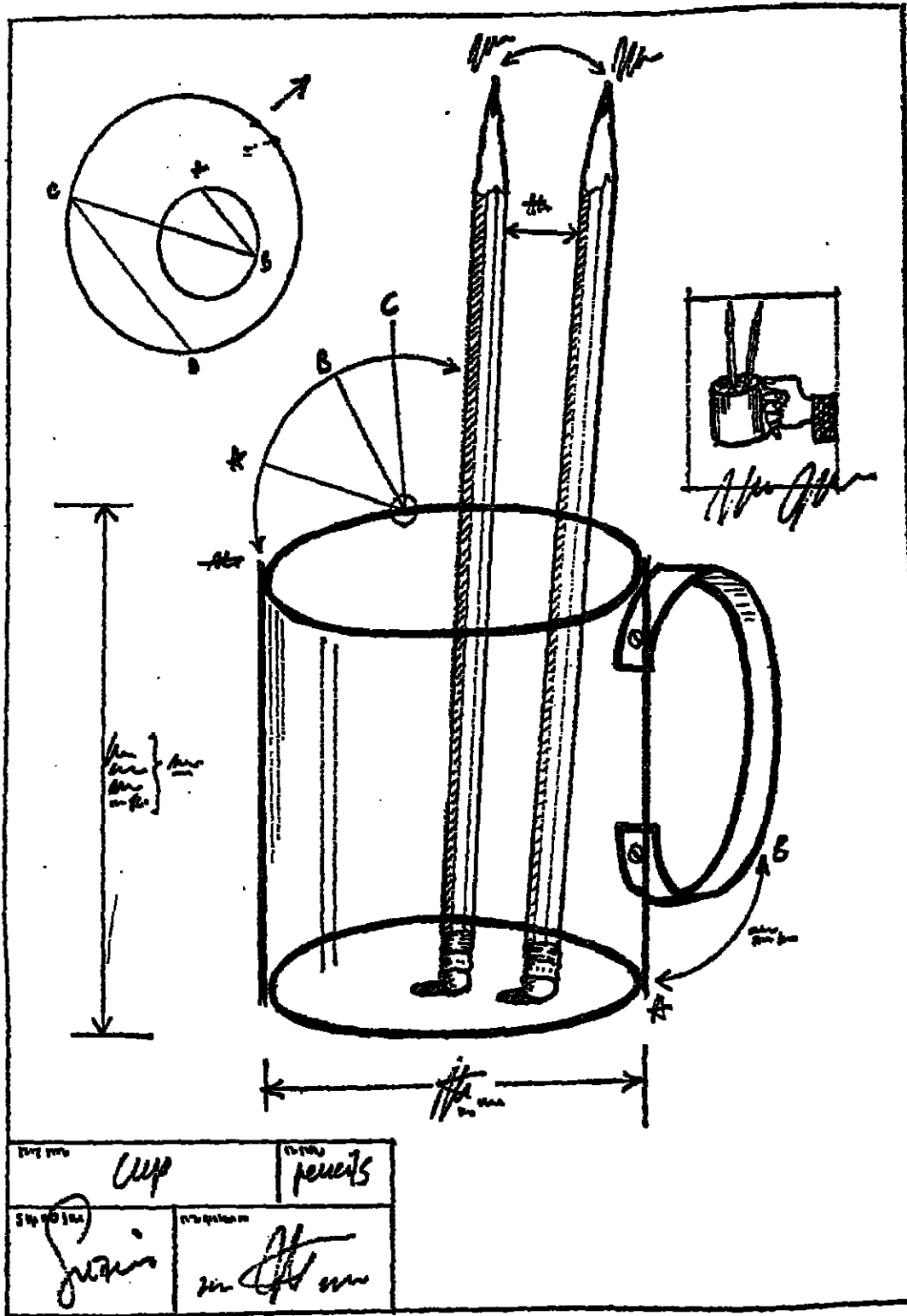
What is to be done? What is essential is a new national debate about what kind and how diverse a basic research capability we should sustain. Can we afford the sort of benign neglect that now affects much of our basic research, or should this new erosion be reversed? It is a political as well as a scientific question.

Questions

How can we attract and sustain young scientific talent when the teaching opportunities in research and teaching universities are in decline? Can the universities successfully develop non-teaching structures, and how can this be publicly sustained? Matters are not helped by the current distaste of both federal and state governments for high-cost doctoral and graduate programs in the sciences. State governments should be a part of this important national debate on how, and at what levels, our national science effort is to be sustained. They are not part of the debate at present.

Basic research is essentially an investment in the future. Public decisions made now in regard to science will have an effect in the 1980s and 1990s. No one can guarantee, of course, just what major payoffs will result from investments in basic research. The consequences of a continued slackening of our basic science effort are, however, more predictable: a loss of momentum and a long-term erosion of the nation's scientific capacities and its world leadership in science.

Bruce L.R. Smith, professor of government at Columbia, is author, with Joseph J. Karsky, of "The State of Academic Science." He wrote this article for The New York Times.



NYT—Source.

Confusion in Peking

The China Purge: What Next?

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG (WP)—More than a year after their rise to power, the successors to Mao Tse-tung in China have confessed disappointment at their failure to remove several political enemies and have begun to betray uncertainty over how the purge should proceed.

So far only about 200 to 300 out of thousands of officials at the provincial level or higher have been publicly reprimanded for involvement with the "Gang of Four," led by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching-kuo.

As sometimes happens with particularly sensitive pronouncements, the official New China News Agency distributed the People's Daily article in Chinese on the day it was published but waited a certain time to distribute an English-language version.

The English version did not include the article's admonition that "the bad elements who sneaked into the ranks of party members or cadres should be purged mercilessly."

The purge seems to have encountered particularly acute problems in the province of Jiangxi, where provincial party chief Chiang Wei-ching has not been seen in public since Sept. 8.

Chiang Wei-ching was recently

material incentives in the economy and rapidly modernize China's conventional armaments policies, which apparently were resisted by the "Gang of Four." "Until now, owing to the pernicious influences of the 'Gang of Four,' some comrades, especially those doing cadre work, have not done their best regarding such major issues... as the implementation of the party's policy on cadres," said the official People's Daily on Oct. 7.

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Chiang Wei-ching was recently

relected to the 11th Party Central Committee and would seem to be politically secure, if only because he was severely attacked by Mrs. Chiang's supporters during the late 1960s. But he also happened to be the last major Chinese leader to praise Mrs. Chiang publicly before her Oct. 6 purge. He voiced his approval of her last September at a time when one of his principal advisers on the provincial revolutionary committee was in a hospital after being kidnapped by students allegedly directed by Mrs. Chiang.

In the northeast Chinese province of Kirin, the former provincial chief, army officer Wang Hui-hsiang, has apparently come under severe attack in the local press for ties to the Gang of Four. But Mr. Wang has turned up, apparently unscathed, in an upper-level post in the Wuhan military region, several hundred miles to the south of Kirin. Experts on the Chinese Army here say they think they have detected a pattern of army officers being transferred, rather than purged.

Mr. Hua owes his position as party chairman to the army, thus the military leadership in Peking appears confident that they are safe from any criticism for treating lightly those officers who have come under a cloud. In most areas, the problem seems to be that local leaders remain uncertain if the current leadership and its policies will prevail, and do not want to move too quickly. "They act with kid gloves, wait to see what will happen and dare not struggle" said a recent broadcast.

(With this article, special correspondent Robin Wright ends a three-year assignment in South Africa for The Washington Post.)

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG.—"We're afraid of the Committee. We've always feared our defenses to light off the rest of Africa as the whole continent closes in on us. And we're even running scared of the Americans now."

"Yet our government has the nerve to turn to the world and claim we're not afraid of anybody. Strikes you as kind of absurd, doesn't it, like you don't know where we stand?"

The words were those of a young pilot for a Johannesburg charter company, made on a flight to the funeral of Steve Biko, the black nationalist leader who died in police detention last month.

Just where South Africa stands is the crucial question right now, one that most South Africans cannot answer—or are afraid to. The young white pilot wanted to join the press group attending the Biko funeral. "We don't have much contact with them (blacks)," he said. "I'd like to see what it's all about." But he decided against it.

"The place will be crawling with SB (Special Branch police) and white faces will be carefully noticed. I'm not sure if it's worth the consequences. Whites just don't do that kind of thing here," he explained.

The situation reflects both the growing gap between black and white—symbolized by the death of a national black hero while being held by white-controlled police—and the division among whites themselves.

South Africa has clearly reached a crisis point of unprecedented dimensions, with problems closing in rapidly on the white-minority government of Prime Minister John Vorster. Among them:

• Unrest among blacks, which began more than 15 months ago, continues to erupt sporadically, but with increasing bitterness, in African townships throughout the country. More than 620 blacks and four whites have died during that period, and destruction totals many millions of dollars.

• Urban terrorism has become a very real threat. According to Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger, government officials have recently charged that bands of black nationalists are being trained for attacks on South African cities by the Marxist governments of Angola and Mozambique. An incident in downtown Johannesburg in June—when three armed Africans opened fire on white mechanics in a department store garage, killing two—joined white South Africans even more than the unrest in black townships, pointing out their vulnerability as never before.

• Black education in Soweto, Johannesburg's troubled black township, has virtually collapsed with a school boycott by 27,000 students and the resignations of almost 500 teachers. The issue: Scrapping black education, which is considered inferior by blacks, in favor of a single national education system, identical for blacks and whites.

• The majority of leaders from South Africa's nine homelands or tribal reserves have indicated they will not accept independence for their territories. The ultimate aim of apartheid—separate development for separate races—is partitioning South Africa into one large white country and nine small, fragmented black mini-states. But most of the homeland leaders, under the direction of Zulu Chief Buthe, have said they want to remain part of South Africa.

A Reporter's Farewell

South Africa: More Divisions Than Just Blacks vs. Whites

million whites would have members; 23 million colored (mixed race) would have a seat parliament, and 750,000 Indians would have a 46-member body.

Each parliament would have cabinet with a prime minister but an executive president would ultimately hold the reins of power.

Officials argue that the constitution will bring in the minorities—coloreds and Asians—who currently have no representation, while blacks will have their own parliaments in their tribal reserves. In other words each group would have say in its own affairs.

But to many it seems a compromise. In the end the system will divide the country into somewhat confusing pie 10 countries divided into some fragments with 12 prime ministers and one president among them. (South Africa technically is already divided into two parts: the "homelands" and the "white" part, the first homeland to independence last October.)

But the Vorster government adamantly claims that this is indeed an answer. So adamant, that Vorster last month announced that a nationwide election scheduled—would be held to support of the new constitution and to prove to "meddling" outsiders just who has the say of the country's voters.

But at this point, it does appear that the government takes the more moderate view. Over the past year, they have been major squabbles while Cabinet over what are really minor concerns. Multiracial sport at all levels, integration of private schools, and the repeal of two particularly hated by blacks: Immorality Act, which bans marriages between whites and non-whites, and the 1949 Marriages Act, which bans marriages between whites and non-whites.

Instead of loosening up government has cracked down last year introducing the Internal Security Act which allows detention without trial or right to a lawyer for up to one year. This year, parliament passed Criminal Procedure Act, permits, in effect, trial in secrecy.

The government also threatened to introduce a press bill would establish a strict press aimed at curbing reports might injure the image of country or threaten national security. But the bill was poned for one year after a cry by members of the press.

The case of Steve Biko's ultimate for many blacks looked on him as the one of moderation able to bridge growing gap between the founded the black consciousness movement, which advocates violence in the push for.

Then he was detained by riot police on Aug. 18 and in custody on Sept. 12—detained to die in 18 months.

The death of the young leader even angered white pro-government papers. It was, lamented, "When will we learn?" referring to government and its police. Biko brought into focus mounting fears of both blacks and whites.

The young pilot put it properly: "I wish I knew all this meant, this trouble blacks and the tough white. But I don't and it makes me nervous."

"I know we all want a South Africa. But I give all so suspicious of each that we don't want to do anything anymore. It's all along. I'd like to think it over someday and everybody happy. But it doesn't do it, does it?"

At a series of National party congresses in August and September, a new constitution was introduced that would change the formula of government, but probably not the power structure.

It is built down to abandoning the Westminster system, now an all-white parliament, in favor of three separate but unequal parliaments: A body representing 43

revenues, with most of the rest coming out of the national treasury.

Thanks to the long tutelage the national government exercised over Paris, Mr. Chirac inherited a city in much better fiscal shape than his counterparts in New York, London and Rome. It has been at least a dozen years since Paris showed a budget deficit.

The mayor has also inherited major problems common to other European capitals. Over the last 20 years, Paris has lost half a million inhabitants so that its population—the 2.6 million persons living within the freeways that encircle the city—is no greater than it was in 1890. The uprooted are mainly the working-class in search of cheaper housing and industrial jobs that are more plentiful in the suburbs.

Municipal Housing

Mr. Chirac has proposed more municipal housing projects aimed at encouraging artisans to stay and attracting nonpolluting industries. He also has projected programs to aid elderly residents. "Chirac hops over problems,"

France's Jacques Chirac: Both Critics and Backers Seem to Be Proven Right

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS (NYT)—In seven months in office, Jacques Chirac, the first mayor of Paris in more than a century, has offered ample vindication to critics who maintained that he would use the post as a trampoliner for higher office and to sympathizers who hoped that he would give the French capital a measure of political autonomy from the national government.

French leaders from Napoleon to De Gaulle declined to permit an independent mayorality in Paris for fear that it might produce a challenger for national power. Those fears are being borne out for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who revived the post as part of a program of social and political reform.

The President had hoped to get his own man elected. He was apparently as shocked as his Socialist and Communist opponents when his erstwhile ally and former premier, Mr. Chirac, who leads the neo-Gaullist party, announced his intention to run for the office and then went on to win it on a strong anti-Marxist campaign.

At age 45 Mr. Chirac had had a meteoric rise in politics: Junior cabinet minister at 35, senior minister at 39 and premier at 42. Last year, after quitting as premier, he gathered the remnants of the Gaullist party and reshaped them into a national movement, named the Rally for the Republic, which poses almost as much of a problem for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as for the Socialist and Communist opposition.

Boundless Energy

As mayor, Mr. Chirac has not relinquished his other political posts. He remains leader of the neo-Gaullists and national legislator from a constituency hundreds of miles south of Paris. But because of his boundless energy—he is nicknamed the bulldozer—he has been few charges that he has overextended himself. He reserves his early mornings for party work, spends every other weekend in his constituency and still puts in 12-hour days at the ornate city hall on the right bank of the Seine.

"From now on," Mr. Chirac said shortly after taking over the

mayorality, "no project will be carried out unless I have personally inspected it."

The novelty of his post—the last mayor was chased out in 1871 by a mob that formed the short-lived Paris Commune—has assured Mr. Chirac of the daily exposure he needs for his expected dash for the presidency in a few years. Foreign dignitaries are bound to visit him between their interviews with the President and Cabinet ministers. The mayor can also project himself as a national leader by presiding over important holidays like that marking the liberation of Paris from the German occupation during World War II.

Because statutes governing the mayorality are so new and ill-defined, Mr. Chirac has wide leeway to determine the limits of his light rein on the City Council and to enforce parliamentary rules that have been bitterly denounced by the Socialist and Communist opposition. And he has used the prestige of his office to emerge as the foremost spokesman for urban France.

In a country where hierarchy



NYT—Source.

Jacques Chirac at Paris press conference early this year.

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